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BARD S 560 F225 v.54: no.3 1958



"The views I have expressed over the years I hold today. These views have taken into consideration the needs of the farmer and have also had regard to the national interest, assuring that a great industry such as agriculture should be protected so far as it is possible to protect it...the course we have followed since we came into power is to try to give the farmer a new sense of independence and to give him the realization that this government and this parliament are trying to do something to assure that agriculture shall not be the poor orphan of Canada..."

Prime Minister John Diefenbaker, Speaking in the House of Commons, Jan. 24, 1958.

In MAY OF 1956, the Progressive Conservative Party presented to the farmers of Canada a National Agricultural Policy designed to place agriculture in its proper position in our national economy and to assure our farmers their fair share of the national income.

Since taking office, the Progressive Conservative Government of Prime Minister John Diefenbaker has taken many positive steps to implement that policy.

As promised, legislation has been passed (The Agriculture Stabilization Act) to meet the demands of farmers over the years for Guaranteed Prices determined annually in advance of each crop season and bearing a fair relation to the cost of production of each commodity. The Act names nine national products and provides for the support of any other commodities as required. These Guaranteed Prices (and any additional commodities to be included) will be determined in advance of each twelve-month period by a Stabilization Board which will have the advice of an Advisory Committee of farmers and representatives of farm organizations. The Act states clearly (Section 7, Sub-

"The Board shall, from time to time in accordance with this Act, take such action as is necessary to stabilize the prices of agricultural commodities at their respective prescribed prices, and shall take such action and make such

Commission Commission of the

recommendations as are necessary to ensure that the prescribed prices for an agricultural commodity in effect from time to time shall bear a fair relationship to the cost of production of such commodity."

The Act also provides for emergency mandatory floor prices in the event of national or world-wide general price decline. For the nine products (and any others which may be brought under the Act), this means that even under the most adverse world economic conditions, farm prices can never again fall below 80% of the 10-year moving average.

For the first time, a farmer may plan his program knowing the minimum price level during the production period and for the first time, he is assured of protection from sudden and drastic declines in prices.

As promised, the Government has provided for cash advances on farm stored western wheat.

As promised, the Government has appointed a Royal Commission which is now at work on the price spreads on farm products, a problem which has long given concern to our farmers.

As promised, the Prime Minister has recently announced that the Government will convene a national conference to map a national conservation policy. He pledged a continuing study of soil and water conservation and land use.

As promised, the Government is now moving

to extend and ease farm credit as such. The general easing of the credit situation has already benefited the Canadian farm economy.

As promised, action is being taken on the matter of crop insurance. The Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Douglas Harkness, has recently announced that this problem is being studied with a view to developing an adequate crop insurance plan in co-operation with the provinces.

As promised, assistance to meet freight costs of feed grains as a permanent policy is now under consideration by the Government.

In a number of immediately urgent situations, as promised, the Government has moved rapidly to establish import controls on skim milk powder, butter oil, fowl and turkeys.

As promised, the Conservative Government has taken active steps to dispose of our surplus products in world markets. More wheat and flour has been sold in the period August 1st, 1957, to January 1958 than in any comparable period in the last five years.

As promised, Trade Missions have visited various countries to bring about the sale of our agricultural products. The whole program is being energetically pursued.

As promised, all possible assistance is now being given to Producer Marketing Boards and Co-operatives in marketing their own products.

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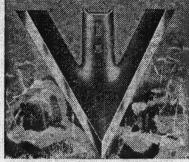
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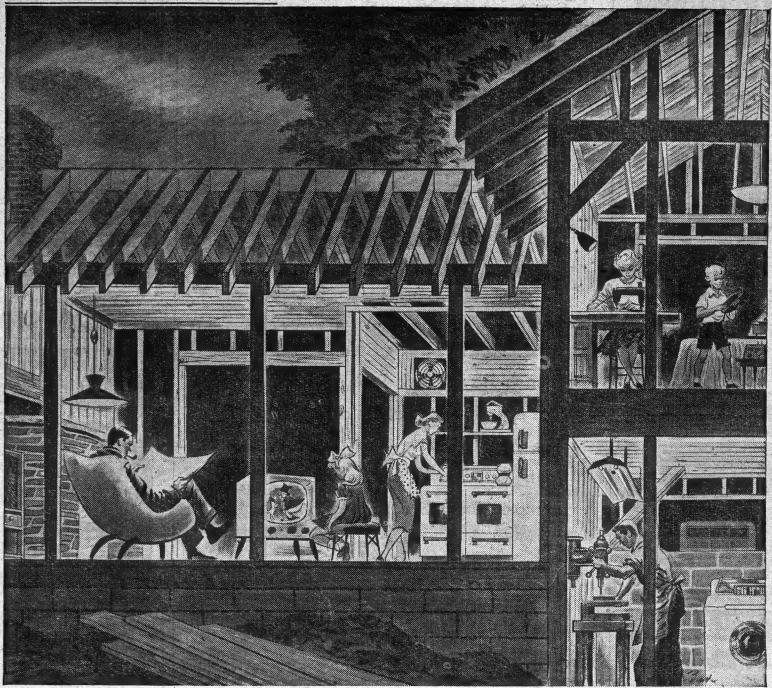
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Probably not. Even some new houses are not properly wired to carry the electrical load you need in your home. In fact, more than 3 out of every 5 Canadian homes have inadequate or out-of-date wiring.

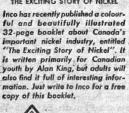
If your home is one of these, it means that you're not getting good service from your appliances. They're operating too slowly... using more electricity than they should... and costing you more money. Lights are not as bright as they ought to be. Electric motors operate slowly. Fuses may be blowing. These are sure signs of

inadequate wiring. And it could mean that you're playing with fire... because overloaded wiring can help create a fire hazard.

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Editorials...

Spring Election Fever

The Conservatives may have the answer to the farmers' problems, but there's only one sure way to find out

O^N MARCH 31st the nation again goes to the polls.

For the prairie tarmer — despite all the talk — March 31st is as good (and in some ways better) as any other date for an election. Seeding is still weeks away and poor weather is only an unpleasant detail to a responsible voter. Farmers will have the time to mull over the issues before casting their ballots.

For many years this paper has found itself supporting the Liberal Party simply because it supported the liberal principles that best uphold the interests of the prairie farmer. However, in recent years the Liberal Government seemed to depart from those principles and embraced many of the schemes put forth by the "planners" and socialists. No one realizes this more than the fresh new crop of Liberals who are now

mending their political fences for the election.

Since last June, the Conservative minority Government has apparently tried to implement a program that contains many of the old line liberal (and Liberal) principles, which are still in the interests of the farmer.

This being the case, it would appear that the farmers of the west would be wise to give the Conservatives the support and strength they would need to carry out their program. A strong stable government would then be free to work out the reasonable solutions we require for the reasonable problems that always develop in our society. At the same time it could keep a tight checkrein on the extreme proposals of the socialists and planners who would resort to complete regimentation under their direction.

Let's keep the gas

PERHAPS we country folk are just too stupid to understand the economic wisdom of the city slickers from the East and South of the border.

The eastern industrialists and American oil experts make both the freight rate and gas export picture appear so very obvious. For them, the economic figures of two and two always equal four.

Yet out here in the West, no matter how the farmer, rancher or resident of the prairie town adds it up, the answer is always three ... with us on the losing side.

Maybe we country bumpkins are just plain dull, but we still think there is something wrong with the economic balance of our economy when the prairie farmer pays all the freight on everything he exports to market, and must also pay the freight when somebody else ships things into this market. After threshing the matter out in the hotstove league off and on for years, the residents of the prairies can't seem to banish from their minds the overriding fact that the only way the West will be able to stop these subsidies to the East is through development of industries at home.

We country folk have been hoping for a long time that some city folk from North America's financial centres might pay a visit to the Canadian West and like it well enough to bring some of their industry and set for a while. Our resources are still largely untapped, and just because the prairies are feeding so much of the world, there is no reason why we don't have a great deal of other things to offer besides food.

There is every reason to believe that the power, mineral and forest potential of British Columbia married to the agricultural mineral and chemical storehouse of the prairies would make Western Canada one of the greatest industrial areas of the entire world. If Western Canada were given just half the favour toward its development that has gone to foster the East, the prairies would be far closer to the necessary balance of population, industry, markets and food supply, to guarantee its freedom and put an end to the subsidies paid to the rest of Canada.

The great prairie storehouse of resources is here for the asking — all that is needed is the key to open it.

That key might easily be our reserves of natural gas . . a cheap source of power to attract industry. But promoters of gas export hope to make personal profit while at the same time steering western development in an entirely different direction. By exporting gas we would be throwing away one of our trump cards and dashing our hopes for a long time to come.

After all, why should any industry leave its location close to a big U.S. market when we are willing to pay all the freight costs on any goods delivered here. And why should any industry move West to get close to our cheap prairie gas when we can be talked into shipping it to them . . . and possibly subsidize the pipe-line with our domestic gas rates into the bargain.

It just doesn't seem to add up. If we don't watch it, we on the prairies will stay in our rut for a long time and be subsidizing the rest of the continent in perpetuity.

Nor should we look to the big national farm papers for support on the subject. The bulk of their readers are eastern farmers who are not faced with the same freight rate hardships as the west, and would be un-

willing to change the subsidy on shipments of feed and feeder cattle to the east.

If we really must ship our gas anywhere to keep the petroleum industry happy, let us at least keep it for Canada alone. The few dollars earned by the export of gas to the U.S. would be peanuts compared to the fabulous return to our own country if industry thrives at home . . . either in the east or the west. Western gas could replace the expensive coal now being imported into Ontario from Pennsylvania by the shipload and at terrific cost to this country. This would in the long run keep the earnings in Canada where they belong, and cut the costs of manufactured goods in a way that gas export across the line will never do.

They may think we are a little dull here in the west, but if we let them get away with this one, we'll be proving it.

Not this one either

O^{NE} more idea for solving the farm surplus problem has blown up.

It was tried in the United States, which is rapidly becoming the world's showcase for exotic government schemes to by-pass the laws of supply and demand.

The idea was actually an extension of the U.S. "soil bank" plan to take land out of production. The U.S. government planned to "rent" whole farms to prevent the abuses of the soil bank. The plan was launched in four pilot states, but it collapsed because the farmers and the government couldn't get together on a rental price. Human nature — as usual — was the stumbling block.

Farmers were invited to take their land out of production for from five to ten years by sending "bids" to their government agriculture representatives. The bids named the prices the farmers would accept for idling the 'land. Washington officials worked out their acceptance level on the basis of the average payment of \$15 an acre for Nebraska farmland, with greater or lessor payments depending on the fertility of the land. The farmers, who have already found more lucrative loopholes in the U.S. subsidy program, made offers of up to \$115 an acre, and in Lancaster County, for example, only

(Continued from page 6)

Financial box score.....

In the period from 1949 to 1956: Retail food prices have increased

over _____12%

Farm food prices have fallen by about ______3%

Reporting in the "Economic Annalist" Roger Perreault estimates that in this period alone, the farm share of the retail cost paid by the consumer has declined from 51% to 45% . . . and the trend continues. The gap has been largely filled by added costs of handling, packaging and shipping, accompanied by the salary boosts and fringe benefits that go with them.

The farmer receives none of these!

6 out of 473 were considered anywhere near acceptable.

This is just the latest of a long line of unsuccessful government projects that Canadians can now avoid.

Hidden power

SWEEPING its fine-meshed net across the nation, the Fowler Commission on Broadcasting captured a rare assortment of radio and T.V. specimens. Yet when all else were classified, pinned and tagged, they found that the rarest specimens had escaped.

Wherever they searched from coast to coast they couldn't find a broadcaster bold enough to publicly explain how he personally had been discriminated against by the CBC.

Small wonder! Just about the first rule we learn in life is self-preservation, and every private broadcaster in the country knows that to speak out publicly against the dangerous powers of the CBC could be sounding the death knell of his own livelihood. For this very reason, the general public receives little factual information from the people who should be speaking out.

The Fowler Commission found plenty to patch up and re-write in the written regulations of the CBC, but it was not so easy to put its finger on the unwritten regulations of the CBC, which are forced on the industry by the threat of force.

This threat of force without more formal commitment is based on Teddy Roosevelt's famous principle. In explaining the expense of the powerful U.S. fleet and a globe-circling cruise, he summed up his strategy in the simple phrase: "SPEAK SOFTLY...BUT CARRY A BIG STICK."

The big stick in the hands of the CBC is the power it possesses to effectively put a private radio station out of business without reference to a single one of its regulations. Cancelling a license outright would only be the crude last resort, because there are other — more subtle — ways of destroying business connections until the station withers on the vine.

What the general public in Canada does not know is that the CBC's power for regulation and thought-control in this country is now extending into other industries. Recently, the CBC announced in a soft voice that it didn't like the so-called "give-away" programs which have been so generally successful and popular in private radio. Naturally since the CBC didn't like them (and the job they were doing for sponsors) it didn't think anybody else should like them.

Of course the CBC didn't publish a regulation banning the programs. A regulation would open an argument as to just who is making the laws in Canada — the Courts or the CBC!

The CBC simply spoke its disapproval softly, but waved its big stick. Once again, it worked. When several of the nation's largest business firms heard the hint, they immediately cancelled plans for hundreds of thousands of dollars of radio advertising across the country.

The CBC's big stick in this case is its monopoly in the control of all broadcasting and telecasting. The companies know from experience that if they don't buckle down to the whims of the CBC they will be effectively banned from T.V. in Canada. Again, to voice a public objection, would certainly banish them from the networks... something no firm can afford in this competitive day. By this technique, the CBC has taken hundreds of thousands of dollars of revenue from its competitors (private radio); it has forced commercial firms to waste money on less satisfactory media, and has blackmailed industry into doing its will.

Now there are other forms of blackmail hidden from the public, and again, the very people who should speak up are effectively gagged by the unwritten regulations. It has long been the habit of the CBC to foist off some of their cultural dogs on advertisers, who are not otherwise allowed to sponsor the specific programs they like.

How else would such programs which have no great public demand in the West, such as the Plouffe Family or hours of ballet, be able to get on the network as a sponsored program? Some poor sponsor is blackmailed into carrying these chestnuts or else he can't get the others he wants. They call it a package deal.

All this, of course, makes the CBC accounts look a little less disastrous at the end of the year, and gives the impression that the programs are in demand:

This is not the old argument on the pros and cons of Canadian culture. It centres on the fact that the CBC can make illegal many things that are not considered illegal by Canada's courts

It is inconceivable that a free country should create a public body that has been allowed to abuse its power and authority to the point where it plays the tune and the industries that pay its expenses are forced to dance.

Breakfast in bed

EARLY-RISING tarmers may get up even earlier in the future to permit organized labour to sleep a little later. Someone must pay for such luxuries and it's usually the farmer.

A new scheme hatched out by one labour group will boost the cost of goods by providing more time off with less production and no corresponding drop in pay. It could be classified under the "fringe benefits".

A New York realty association may have started the trend when it signed a contract with a union which would provide all its porters and elevator operators with a paid holiday on their birthdays.

Other details of the contract have not been revealed, but some arrangement would have to be made to hire an extra union man every time someone is away for his birthday. Then, of course, something will have to be done for the "poor fellow" who's birthday happens to come on a Sunday or a holiday. He'll probably get Monday off or an overtime extra-day's pay. Nor has any mention been made of proper "compensation" for a man who was so unfortunate as to have been born an a Leap Year. Either he is to be given a choice of an extra day off each year, or the detail will be left as a convenient starting point to re-open negotiations at will.

This is quite a birthday present to la-

bour. But the resulting increased costs of production and services will again be passed along the line to the very end where the poor farmer is waiting to buy the goods he needs to stay in business. The farmer is already providing the nation with food at gift-prices.

If the trend continues the farmers of this continent will wind up serving labour its breakfast in bed.

To the barricades

D-DAY may be approaching for the prairie farmer.

This could be the season when the drycycle returns and farmers are forced into another bitter war against the elements. After the cruel experience of the "dirty thirties" when millions of acres of fertile top soil swept away by driving hot winds, the western farmer can now call himself a hardened veteran. In the period since the last big dry spell he has been testing his weapons in minor skirmishes and preparing his defences for the day when another major engagement begins.

In the background, under the general-ship of the Federal Department of Agriculture, a bold strategy has been laid down by the P.F.R.A. A long-term series of plans have been unfolding on a number of fronts . . . irrigation, regrassing to pasture, water development, drainage, etc., and financial assistance for farmers who want help to help themselves.

The P.F.R.A. could in many ways be likened to the "silent service" in that much of its work goes on quietly and almost unnoticed. In the face of an emergency, however, its value becomes obvious.

Since the community pasture program was started in 1917 some 1,712,000 acres of Manitoba and Saskatchewan alone, were taken from the uneconomical production of crops and turned over to permanent pasture This land, if broken to crops was left wideopen to erosion. In the water development program from 1935 until the end of fiscal 1956, 50,000 farm dugouts, 6,500 stock watering dams and about 52,000 individual irrigation projects were undertaken under the encouragement of the P.F.R.A.

These are fine defences against the return of the enemy, but they must be manned by the individual farmer on his own property. Mother nature has given the West several strong hints in the past year that a few days' negligence could result in the loss of our soil fertility forever.

Fortunately there are indications that most prairie farmers have learned their lessons well and are alert to their duty. When the dry winds swept across Southern Alberta's bare fields in January, most of the land had already been prepared. Strips of stubble, trash covers and soil-trapping ridges did their job from the start. Better still, farmers in their hundreds broke out their tractors and implements to keep their defences intact. These are the farmers who will be in business long after the dry cycle has come and gone.

The government has been doing its share for several years now, and it can do little more to help the individual. The farmer who doesn't do something to help himself is the one who loses out in the long run.

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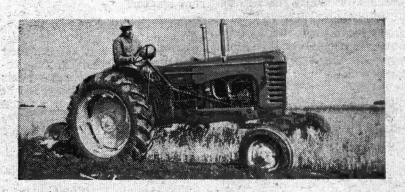
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Art Wigmore, Fenwood, 17-year-old member of the Yorkton Dairy Calf Club, stood first amongst the Saskatchewan competitors in the Junior Judging Competition held in connection with the selection of All-Canadian Holsteins. Last year, Art was in a triple tie for this honor, but this year he was on top with a score of 130 out of a possible of 140 points. In second place with 128 points was Dorothy Hicks, of North Battleford, while third with 126 points was Delbert Rodgers, Saskatoon.



Eighteen-year-old Anita Goetz, of Bluffton, was the top Alberta competitor in the Junior Judging Competition. She had 128 points of a possible 140. Anita is a member of the Bluffton 4-H Dairy Calf Club, having the grand champion at the Vermillon calf club show. Tied for 2nd place with scores of 126 points were Ronald M. Kwasny, Athabasca, Maureen Young, Calgary, and Mrs. E. Basaraba, Calgary. The latter is more familiarly known as Shirley Jackson who was the top winner for Canada in this competition last year.



Tractors play "piggy back"

TWO plus two can equal more than four. At least that is a conclusion recently reached by farm implement engineers.

In experiments with two standard tractors linked together to make a single four-wheel-drive tractor, they discovered that the pulling power can be almost 50 per cent greater than the combined pulling power of the two separate tractors. Two plus two in this instance equals almost six.

The four-wheel-drive machine consisted of a standard Ford 860 general-purpose tractor and a Ford 960 row-crop tractor. The front wheels of both tractors were removed, and a linkage system was used to connect and provide a pivot point between the two units. Hydraulic cylinders anchored to the front tractor provided steering controls with the entire front unit

swiveling. Both machines were operated from the seat of the rear tractor.

With the front wheels removed, the entire weight of the combined tractors was on the four large drive wheels. Rolling resistance from undriven wheels is eliminated, and the rear set of drive wheels rolls in a track already made by the front drive wheels. Thus the tractive power produced by the rear wheels is considerably higher than that of the front wheels.

The tandem tractor delivered up to 45 per cent more drawbar pull in loose soil than the total combined pull of the same tractors used conventionally,

This gain in pull was accomplished with up to 35 per cent greater power efficiency and work output for the fuel consumed.

Male eye short changed

TT is generally known that men are more subject to color blindness than women. Dr. William Rushton, of Trinity College, Cambridge, capacity why. "The hereditary characters what are Cambridge, explains ters are located on what are called chromosomes," he says, "and, in the case of the woman every chromosome is paired, so for any one that may be defective there is always a spare one and that can do the job. But in the case of the male sex chromosome, there is no spare, so that it's like a car that has no spare wheel." One puncture puts a man out of action, but a woman can continue to run on the "spare" of the paired chromosome.

Encourage native bees

BECAUSE there were fewer bees, alfalfa seed yields this year were generally lower than last year. The need for making full use of our native alfalfapollinating bees is stressed by the Lethbridge Experimental Farm. The population of bees responsible for seed-setting of alfalfa is still going down, they say, and although farmers have no way of increasing the native population they can at least give every encouragement to those existing.

Size and shape of alfalfa fields, nearness to nesting sites, isolation from red clover fields, destruction where possible of competing wild growth, like thistles and fireweed, and of parasites and predators are all means of encouraging alfalfapollinating bees to concentrate their activities on alfalfa.

Healthy but not safe

EVEN though the farm of today is still the healthiest place to work, it is still the most dangerous.

The Institute of Agricultural Medicine in Iowa gives some impressive U.S. figures that have their parallel here in Canada. The number of U.S. farmers killed on the job in 1956 exceeded that of any other single occupational group. There were 1,500,000 farm injuries reported in the U.S. in 1956, and 3,700 of these were fatal. Tractor accidents account for about 700 farm deaths in the U.S. every year.

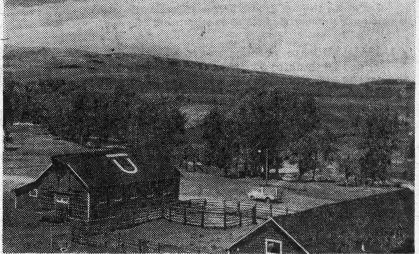
Importing scientists

INCREASING need for research scientists in Canada has created a shortage which cannot be met by universities during the next few years, according to the findings of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. Scientists from Europe are being used to fill the gap and will probably play a greater part in Canadian research-programs of the near future, the Bank's statement says.









Modesty is a virtue, but it's not always good business. These farmers are proud of the products they market and the factory they've built. The farmer who tries to set his place out from his neighbor's with distinctive signs, probably stands out in other, more profitable, ways too. Does your's stand out?

It's easy to pick out the Fogelvik place near Red Deer, and the Anderson place near Olds, Alta., from their neighbors. Nor is there any chance of missing the big Noble farm at Nobleford, Alta., or the Bar-U brand on the roof of this barn in the foothills west of High River, Alta.

A little wheat— —a little chaff by Ivan Helmer

If the automobile continues to expand we will soon be talking about garages, with house attached.

Chivalry is not dead all-over among the British. It is dead among garbagemen perhaps, but not among the aristocracy. The garbage man where Lady Patience Guinness lives refused to go 70 yards up a driveway to fetch her 'trash-can'. He felt that she should carry it to the street. After a long fight in which she was aided by neighbors, Lord Dorchester and Sir Claude Gidney, the town council ordered the man to empty it, commenting: "You cannot expect a lady to carry her dustbin to the bottom of her lane — that is a man's job".

The Russians are reported to be developing atomic submarines. They won't be able to steal as far to the front in this as they did with sputniks. The U.S.A. can keep their activities under observation with a few good reporters; they have fountain pens that can write under water.

Too many married couples act as if they were married.

In one of our curling rinks a farmer pointed out another angle of the price squeeze. "We're nothing but a bunch of suckers!" said he, "Imagine a group of people who will sell grain for about a dollar a bushel, and buy it back at \$5.00 a bottle!"

There may be more to see in a big town, but there is usually much more to hear in a small one.

Ladies — there is not yet any easy royal road to getting the skins off potatoes, although many gadgets (some of them expensive) are on the market for the job. Not according to the Campbell Soup makers. This outfit, which brews enough soup annually to float the Canadian Navy, says that potatoes, and all vegetables which require peeling, used in its products are peeled just like mother used to do — by hand.

The man who hasn't got a gun or two never knows what he is missing.

Today's generation wouldn't know a spittoon from iron-stays. It never had the pleasure of witnessing an old-timer hit one with a squirt of tobacco juice, from five paces; or the thrill of hearing the sharp ping on polished brass of the bulls'-eye. Chewing tobacco seems to be a lost art and unless revived by the Canadian Broadcasting Corp. will become another in the disappearing links to the good old days. Chewing tobacco has a history of nearly four hundred years. It was once put out in dozens of brands. It is now available only under one or two trade names in the odd store. Enter another strike for the degenerate capitalistic age against he-man pursuits.

Small boys would have had a field day in Budapest, Hungary, this winter. Due to a severe water shortage bathing of any type was forbidden for several weeks. "Residents who persist in violating conservation orders by bathing will have severe fines imposed on them", read the decree. Might have been fun for the kiddies, but in a city of 2,000,000, more than the cost of living must have been "high".

It seems there is nothing to fear if you meet a hippopotamus face to face. In Milan, Italy a two-ton hippo got out of a truck, and mingled with the crowds of people for several hours. It is claimed she was just as interested in them as they were in her. Not until a shrinking tummy-line indicated dinner time did she show any inclination to get back into the truck.

Perhaps, at last, something can be done for bald heads, and old fur coats. An American biologist claims that his experiments, using radiation methods, have started new hair growing on mice and rabbits.

An agricultural item states that cows, hens, sheep and other animals are likely to be the next big users of tranquilizer pills. Latest tests, it says, show that tranquilized animals are easier to handle, take less exercise, and produce more efficiently. This means that farm boys (and girls, too) will grow up without ever knowing the slap of a milk cow's tail in the puss. And safeguards will have to be taken to keep lonesome sheepherders from getting opportunities for taking over-doses of the things.

The first momentous day on the calendar, following the Christmas shopping spree, is the day of reckoning.

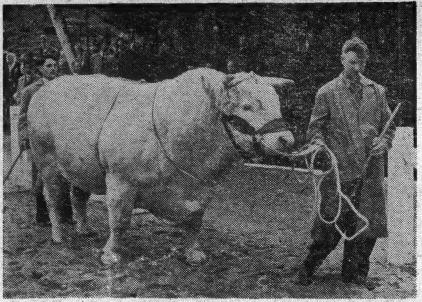
A digger-up of facts reports that the superstition of thirteen at the table being unlucky came about as a gimmick to save a hostess embarrassment. It was because most people (owning a set of silver) usually had only a dozen of each implement in the set.

An appendix may be no good to its owner, but it will buy a lot of groceries for a doctor.

Having a bull by the tail will be nothing compared to the feelings of a thief (if he is still living) running around New York state with a bag he grabbed in a busy station. A lady had set the bag down while she rummaged through her purse for money. All that was in the snatched satchel was a very poisonous timber rattle-snake which the woman was taking from one zoo to another.

The trouble with a lot of Sunday drivers is that they are no better on Monday, or any other day.

Even baby sitting has become a hazardous occupation. In Ireland, the 'baby', now 21, is being sued by the husband of his ex-baby sitter. The baby sitter is 36 and had looked after the boy from a child. However she evidently didn't keep her mind on her work and romance reared its beautiful head and she now prefers the baby' to her hubby. Of course the youngster may be only after the baby-sitters' money; the income of baby-sitters must be in the higher brackets.



One of the two top French breeds of beef cattle is the Charolaise, which is gaining a stronger foothold on this continent every year.



This ram represents the pride of France in the sheep world — the Rambouillet Merino cross-bred.

CANADIANS are perhaps inclined to think of France as the scene of Napoleon's triumphs and defeats, as a country of violent political upheavals, and the grim stage of the world's two most disastrous wars.

We know, of course, that normally its people are much like our own, following much the same pursuits as we do in the serious business of making a living.

In this regard it may be of interest to western farmers and stockmen to read something of the sheep and cattle industries there.

Sheep production is not what it once was in France. The sheep population is around 10 million compared to over 30 million 100 years ago. This considerable reduction is partly due to the depreciation of wool value; much of this value in France having been lost to foreign wool competition, Australian in particular. Changes in agricultural methods have reduced the acreage formerly given over to sheep which naturally has reduced breeding programs.

Yet French agriculturists feel sheep are important both economically and socially. The sheep is an excellent recuperator of a mass of fodder which would otherwise be lost. In rural economy it still remains a balancing factor and a great fertilizer, while in poor areas it is the only type of farming that keeps peasants on land which would otherwise never be farmed.

Sheep are not only down in numbers they have changed in form. Breeding formerly based on wool production has gradually changed to meat production. This is chiefly as a result of industrial development, a general rise in the standard of living and an increasing demand for meat. Such a change has been accomplished with the introduction of breeds especially selected for the meat trade. While half the sheep in France are now the result of cross breeding, the other half is made up of ewes from pure stocks of four main

French have stock problems too

breeds. Several hardy breeds have the advantage of having been long adapted to poor soils or mountain land. Their long, slender legs and not too heavy bodies spare them fatigue in the wide spaces where they are reared. Among this group is the Lacausse breed used for milk production most of which is used in the production of the famous Roquefort cheese.

The breeds used for meat production are quite different and are generally raised in pens, or on small patches of land. They can produce an exceptional amount of meat. These breeds are the Berrichonne, Cher, Illede-France, Charmoise and Southdawn.

In the damp coastal areas sheep are reared along with cattle. There—are five breeds, known as the pasture breeds—the Boulonnaise, Avranchin, Cotentin, Bleu Du Maine and Rexel, the characteristics of which are that they are prolific producers of good milk, lamb in the spring so that the young can be slaughtered in July and Au-

gust during the holiday season when the demand for mutton in the hotels and resorts is high.

Four merino breeds have been concentrated on in France for wool production, all producers of fine fleeces. Arles marine, which is particularly resistant and hardy, early merino, east merino and Rambouillet merino. The French are very proud of the word-wide reputation of the Rambouillet's fine wool and the breed is kept pure at the national pen in Rambouillet.

It is felt in France that sheep rearing is a profitable business and should be taken up on far more farms, at least as a second line of production. The situation there is much the same as in Canada; the farmer doesn't seem to see it that way. French mutton consumption is only 5% of the national meat consumption. The wool production is only 10% of the country's requirements.

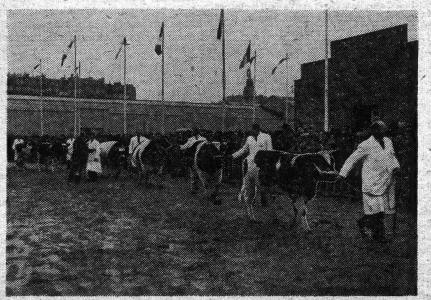
A vigorous effort is being made to promote the selection of flocks, eliminate poor stock and concentrate on fewer breeds. The main difficulty in this, at the moment, is the lack of a choice of adequate sires.

It is felt that sheep improvement and development is largely dependent on the training of good sheep men and shepards. The school at Rambouillet has a fine reputation in this field, but sheep work is often a difficult and lonely calling and it is realized that new solutions will have to be found to counteract a manpower shortage, and a reluctance to go into sheep that may ultimately prove fatal to sheep breeding.

In cattle breeding, France with over $17\frac{1}{2}$ million head of cattle is the leading producer in Western Europe. The total includes about 7 million dairy cows, 7 million animals under a year old, 360,000 oxen and 350,000 cows fattened on rich pasture land for slaughter. The remainder are breeding cattle and working cattle, the number of these constantly decreasing with the development of artificial insemination and mechanized farming.

The situation may seem favorable at a quick glance, but problems exist. Since breeding methods improved and new feeding stuffs became available, the soil is of less importance than previously. The 30 breeds of cattle are proving too many and should be gradually reduced to about fifteen, still taking into account the very varied climatic and geographical conditions of France.

Experience with the Friesian show that certain adaptations are possible. The multiplicity of breeds has the disadvantage of complicating the standardization of butcher's meat for export and also of holding up the selective process in breeds small in number. with insufficient choice of good sires. Still it is to be noted that only the big breeds are on the increase, six of them covering 50% of French cattle. The most important of these is the Normande (over 3 million), followed by the Charellaise with about 1½ million.



Farned throughout the world for its exotic brands of cheese, France has not neglected the dairy side of its agricultural.



Lined up prior to the Judging. A selection of French sheep at the National Agriculture Show at Versailles

cording to climatic conditions. It is high in the damp regions of the Channel coast and the Atlantic, with its areas of good grass and exceptional pasture. This great region, mostly north of Loire, has more than 6½ million head of cattle, largely milkproducing.

Breeds of cattle as a rule are specialized, some for milk — Normande, Friesian—others for meat — Charollaise, Limousine but two big breeds, the Pie Rouge de l'Est and the Maine-Anjou are regarded as duel-pur-

A further difficulty is the existence of some 4,800,000 cattle of various cross breeds, some excellent, but for the most part of poor quality. As a result of sensational progress in artificial insemination this latter deficiency is rapidly being overcome and a fast improvement in the quality of animals through rigorous selection of breeding stock is being shown.

In 1956 from 63 main centres and many subsidiary ones, with 700 bulls there were, in France, 2,200,000 cows inseminated. This progress gives rise to an-

Density of cattle varies ac- other problem, that of breeding and selecting the sires which are inevitably becoming fewer.

Here selection and a reduction of the number of French breeds is the basic feature in the future stock breeding, and in this phase breeders are turning more and more to modern techniques. Still, stock breeding is showing a set-back due to various factors; the limitation of retail prices of meat and milk and a most disturbing shortage of manpower. So at the present time there is a lack of balance between production on the one hand and the demand for an ever increasing amount of meat on the other.

The position can be improved with various measures; the search for animals specially adapted to the meat trade by judicious cross-breeding, earlier slaughter of cast cows, and less slaughter of cast cows, and less slaughter of calves (5 million head per year). Veal is very popular in France, but yield is poor, since calves are butchered too soon. A real effort is necessary. Meat production accounts for almost one-third of farm revenue, and a sixth of the expenditure of the French consumer.

New ideas for French agriculture

THOUSANDS of Frenchmen have "migrated" from wartorn Algeria, and other parts of North Africa and are now making a successful go of it in their home country.

Resettled farmers, in particular, it is said, are already making good livings, and by importing the methods and machinery which they used in the French colonies are teaching the conservative French farmers considerable about modern agricul-

In many areas which had declined into sort of rural slum areas with farms averaging less than 100 acres, the prodigal sons are gathering blocks of 250 acres and up. Where oxen sup-plied power tractors and bull-dozers are being used. The "im-

migrants" are getting rid of weeds with modern chemicals and they think nothing of spending 20 times as much on fertilizer as the old French did.

The newcomers are getting results. And the old continental farmers are beginning to copy their methods.

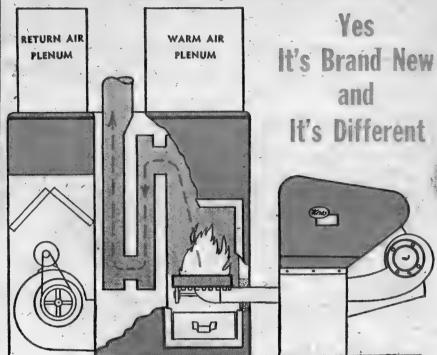
Truck-trains in Australia

TRUCK trains are the latest thing for moving cattle in Australia. These vehicles are 145 feet in length, have 42 tires and will carry 86 head of average mature cattle. A truck-train is made up of a tractor towing 2 forty-foot trailers. Each tractor has 4 sets of dual driving wheels. Two trucks now operating on a 400-mile run make deliveries, which by cattle trail took five to six weeks, in about 25 hours.

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EVEN WHEN NATURAL GAS IS AVAILABLE the cost of operation makes you think twice and often decide in favor of a Kirk's. If you own a larger building requiring more than 10 tons per year, your advantage is even greater.

BECAUSE the February issue was published later than usual and many folks say they didn't have a chance to contact KIRKS', the special introductory offer on the new 1958 Models is being extended to March 31, 1958.

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THIS OFFER EXPIRES MARCH 31, 1958 These Coupons will appear in different papers, but there is a limit of ONE INTRODUCTORY OFFER PER CUSTOMER.

MY FRIEND, R. J. "Hip-O" Crawford, who took the first horses over dangerous mountain passes and into Dawson City in the gold-rush year of '98, will be 84 years old on this St. Patrick's Day. And if anybody were to mention gold dust, Sam McGee or Klondike Kate in his presence, I believe he'd be ready to go again.

The other day I helped him demolish a roast chicken but the most delightful part of the meal-hour was in listening to his salty tales about ranching and prospecting, tales made more fascinating by the twinkle

The Sourdough became a rancher

by Grant MacEwan

in his Irish eyes and the great it about as far as I could." and unmistakable brogue of a His ranching days are over man with the best possible claim and the "Hip-O Ranch" on to the 17th of March for a birth- which he presently resides is

"As a boy in Ireland," he said while fondling his nugget watch-chain, "I wanted to see where the sun set and I followed

nothing more than a residential property within the Town of Bowness. But few brands have more to tell than that "Hip-O" or "O" on a critter's left hip bone, which first came into the public gaze more than half a century ago when its original owner, "Hip-O" Johnson, gained fame as an alleged large scale cattle rustler.

Johnson was arrested and held in the Mounted Police cells

tackled the nigh-hopeless overland route from Edmonton or took boat from Vancouver to Skagway and then did it one difficult step at a time over the mountains and down the river route. There was just one benefit from the purchase of a \$500 ticket on the luxury Ice Train which didn't exist, he says—it prevented him from joining with friends—who started over the friends who started over the land route from Edmonton. As experience demonstrated, a man stood a much better chance of getting through to Dawson City by way of Skagway than by Edmonton.

At Skagway, Crawford bought a team of horses — paid \$300 — and set out to cross the mountains by way of the Chil-coot Pass. The horses, he figured, would be handy for freighting after the mountain difficulties were surmounted.



It's a far cry from the wild excitement of the Klondike or his first homestead on the prairies, but R. J. "Hip-O" Crawford still keeps his famous brand on high for all to see. Here he stands at the gateway to his home at Bowness, Alberta.

at Fort Macleod, but he was hard to hold. Skillfully, he broke jail, mounted a fast horse that happened to be nearby, galloped south and beat his pur-suers to the United States boundary.

Crawford had other brands in his early ranching operations on Rosebud Creek and elsewhere but he fancied the "Hip-O" and finally acquired it.

This will be the 60th anniversary of his adventure along with nearly 40,000 other gold-seekers in the remote North. Leaving his native Ireland, he arrived on this side of the water in 1891, and was working in Montreal when the stories about easy fortunes in the Yukon gold fields were being told.

He wanted to go but made the mistake of listening to a salesman promoting luxurious transportation right to Dawson City on an "Ice Train with heat-ed cars and soft beds." The fare was \$500.00. Crawford bought a ticket, only to discover that the scheme was a complete fake and to get to Dawson City, he would have to face the same kind of hardship confronting every other miner, whether he

But delivering the horses on the other side of the mow-covered slopes was more difficult than anybody suspected.

After leaving Skagway, Craw-ford halted with his horses at Sheep Camp, near the foot of the ascent, and was there when the frightful avalanche of snow and rocks came down the mountain side to bury numerous tents and take the lives of 65 people and a few horses. Instead of crushing Crawford's tent, the snow broke the ropes, pushed it out of the way and left the young Irish occupant and his two horses uninjured.

One at a time he got the clunging horses to the top and then down on the other side to frozen Lake Bennett. Once on the level, Crawford made a sleigh and hitched his horse to Thus, he was able to make rather good progress for a while until warm days weakened the ice and he almost lost his horses the day they broke through. It was time to abandon the sleigh and construct a large raft to be ready for open water.

After the spring break-up he and his horses took up residence

has and it bridge species than a little plant with the



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on the raft made from 40-footlong logs and moved across lakes and down rivers, propelled partly by current and partly by means of a crude sail.

The spread of the raft varied too much. Sometimes it was dormant in still water and at times, when in rapids, the rate of travel was enough to worry the bravest navigator. White the bravest navigator. Horse Rapids had already dashed boats on the rocks and taken many lives but Crawford elected to "run" them rather than take extra time to portage,

Once in the high-walled Hiles Canyon, the heavy raft gathered momentum. The boiling rapids ahead roared their warning, but from that point there could be no turning back. The raft was riding well and Crawford had time to conclude that luck was with him when, suddenly, the big thing beached on a rocky shelf near mid-stream. only good feature about the sit-uation was that the raft remained comparatively horizontal and there was thus no great danger of the horses sliding off and into the river cauldron. But, as navigator, he was completely helpless — could do nothing to manipulate the raft into the stream and could anticipate no chance of help reaching him from shore. There he sat for days with gloomy visions of spending the summer with starving horses. There was the consolation of having nearly a year's supply of food for himself on board.

But there is such a thing as "luck of the Irish," and a rise in the river level finally floated Crawford and his craft into the current again and he was on his

A reward from the rocks on which he had stranded was a quantity of nails - ten kegs lost by somebody who met disaster there. Crawford took the nails with him and sold them at Dawson City for \$1.50 a pound, thus helping to pay for the high-priced hay his horses were eating.

At Dawson City the horses were a local sensation. They were the only representatives of their species and they were profitable. Their chief use was in "snaking" building logs out of the river at a dollar a log and in this way the owner could collect \$300 a day. But it wasn't all profit because he was obliged to pay as much as one hundred dollars for a bale of hay. "Sure, Dawson City was a crazy place, the old-timer said again. And after a few months in the northern metropolis, he sold those precious horses for one thousand dollars each and went mining, which proved less profitable than teaming.

Prospecting and mining lasted four years — four strange years because strange things were done in the Yukon — a miner, for example, buying a dancehall girl for a wife and paying her in gold dust equal to her own weight. But the girl "went so later and the miner had neither a wife nor his gold dust.

In 1902 Crawford came out and homesteaded on Rosebud Creek, seven miles from Carbon, Alberta. The country round about was so flat, the homestead erected a flag-pole to help him find his way home. With Klondike money he bought 150 Ontario "dogie" cattle, paid \$15 per head for them, branded them in Pat Burns' corral at Calgary, trailed them the 65 miles to his land and turned them loose. Now the sour-dough was in the cattle busi-

There he continued until 1910 when he sold everything, including 400 cattle, and took a trip home to Ireland. It was nice to see the old sod but he was soon back in Canada, and investing rather heavily in real estate. It was the wrong time to be buying property and losses were heavy. But he bounced back into livestock, this time with sheep on Crowfoot Creek, about 12 miles east of Strathmore. He started in 1914 with 750 sheep and two years later sheared 1,700 and sold the wool at the war-time price of 84 cents a bound of the war-time paid all my debts," pound.

From 1918 until 1927 he was running cattle wearing the "Hip-O" brand, in the Kitscoty district, not far from Lloyd-In the latter year he minster. located on the Bow River, above Calgary. Actually there were two livestock ventures beside the Bow, one with Jersey cattle and one with Herefords. The dairy farm was sold in 1941, but the beef producing program continued on a section and a half a short distance upstream from Bowness—continued until he retired to live in Bowness in 1950.

After reporting fortunes made and fortunes lost, the pioneer who can command a listening audience at any time says, if he was to live the years over again, he'd do exactly the same things — except that he might get married the next

"Hip-O" Crawford wears his hat in the best ranch style, but he hasn't lost interest in the Yukon traditions. The first time I talked to him, he was eating beef stew beside a chuck-wagon and remarking with satisfaction that he never lost his sourdough's appetite. I saw him in 1954, just after his trip to see Skagway, White Horse and Dawson City again. The 80year-old pioneer had taken in a Klondike reunion along the way and reported dancing with a lady acquaintance from gold-rush years, saying: "She had a wooden leg and so have I but we sure cut a wide swath."

Good Health to my friend, "Hip-O" Crawford and when he goes again to see Dawson City, I'd like to be with him.

off the gold standard" a week or Apples for the prairies

DRAIRIE people may be growing their own apples some of these days.

Six new apple varieties have been developed by the horticultural department of the University of Saskatchewan. are said to be tasty and more resistant to cold than any variety of apple now grown in Can-

The new strains are the result of 30 years of research by the department and its horticulturists have high hopes that their work will result in a valuable addition to the list of prairie products.

Peanuts by the ton

OOD news for movie and baseball fans. The world G baseball fans. output of peanuts in 1957 was estimated at an all-time high of nearly 14½ million TONS (unshelled). Practically all major producing countries had record

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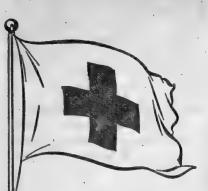
How to keep THE FARM in the family

Independent studies by governments and agricultural colleges have shown this: The best way to keep the farm in the family is by making partnership agreements.* You'll find it pays. It will pay you, too, to start a Savings Account at The Canadian Bank of Commerce. Call in at our nearest branch any time and be sure of a friendly welcome. But call in soon.

*Ask for the booklet "Keeping the Farm in the Family" at our nearest branch.

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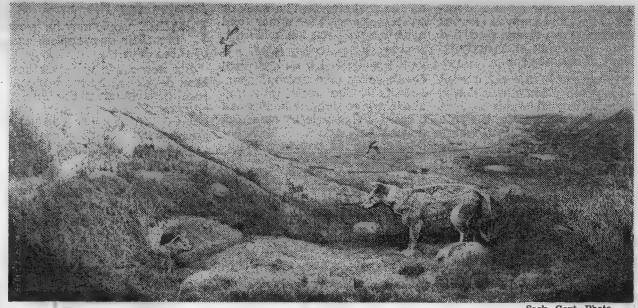
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March is Red Cross month in Canada. At this time, thousands of volunteer workers give freely of their time and energy to help in the work of mercy. Once again, the Red Cross appeals to everyone to help. Through your generous contributions, the Red Cross can continue to comfort the distressed, assist the needy, care for the sick. Please give generously—please help to ease human suffering.

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"The coyote," wrote Mark Twain, "lives chiefly in the most forbidding deserts, along with the jackass-rabbit and the raven, and gets an uncertain and precarious living and earns it."

The Prairie Coyote

by Mark Twain

MOST of the pioneers of western Canada were familiar with the eerie, spine-tingling howls of the coyotes drifting across the prairie nights. For many a homesteader "batching" in his shack it was sometimes the only sound, other than that of the birds and insects, and his one or two head of stock, to disturb his lonesome vigil for weeks on end.

The coyote is not extinct. But with the ever increasing spread of settlements and the relentless war being waged against him he may soon be.

It is doubtful if there will ever be a better description of this slinking predator than that which appears here written by Mark Twain in his book "Roughing It," a narrative of Mark Twain's first trip into the wild west, and a book with a wealth of other good reading in it.

The famous author's word-picture of the coyote will no doubt bring nostalgic memories to many of our readers who "took-up land" in the west and who were "roughing it" in no uncertain manner themselves.

"The Coyote is a long, slim, sick and sorry-looking skeleton, with a grey wolf skin stretched over it, a tolerably bushy tail that forever sags down with a despairing expression of forsakenness and misery, a furtive and evil eye, and a long, sharp face, with slightly lifted lip and exposed teeth. He has a general slinking expression all over.

"The coyote is a living, breathing allegory of want. He is always hungry. He is always poor, out of luck and friendless. The nearest creatures despise him, and even the fleas would desert him for a velocipede. He is so spiritless and cowardly that even while his exposed teeth are pretending a threat, the rest of his face is apologizing for it.

"And he is so homely! — so scrawny, and ribby, and coarse-haired and pitiful. When he sees you he lifts his lip and lets a flash of his teeth out, and then turns a little out of the course he was pursuing, depresses his head a bit and strikes a long, soft-footed trot over the prairie, glancing over his shoulder at you, from time to time, till he is out of easy pistol range, and then stops and takes a deliberate survey of you; he will trot fifty yards and stop again —

another fifty and stop again; and finally the grey of his gliding body blends with the grey of the sage-brush and he disappears.

"All this is when you make no demonstration against him; but if you do he develops a livelier interest in his journey, and instantly electrifies his heels and puts such a deal of real estate between himself and your weapon, that by the time you raise the hammer you see that you need a mine rifle, and by the time you have got him in line you need a rifled cannon, and by the time you have "drawn a bead" on him you see well enough that nothing but an unusually long-winded streak of lightning could reach him where he is now.

"But if you start a swift-footed dog after him, you will enjoy it ever so much—especially if it a dog that has a good opinion of himself, and has been brought up to think he knows something about speed. The coyote will go swinging off on that deceitful trot of his, and every little while he will smile a fraudful smile over his shoulder that will fill that dog entirely full of encouragement and worldly ambition, and make him lay his head sitll lower to the ground, and stretch his neck further to the front, and pant more fiercely, and stick his tail out straighter behind, and move his furious legs with a yet wilder frenzy, and leave a broader and broader, and higher and denser cloud of desert sand smoking behind, and marking his long wake across the plain! "And all this time the dog is

"And all this time the dog is only a short 20 feet behind the coyote, and to save the soul of



Sask. Govt. Photo.

Here is a coyote about to pull a cyanide "getter", one of the several devices aimed at his extermination, and one of the means, along with concerted drives by hunters, which will in time make the poor prairie coyote a rarity except in zoos.

him he cannot understand why it is that he cannot get perceptibly closer; and he begins to get aggravated, and it makes him madder and madder to see how gently the coyote glides along and never pants or sweats or ceases to smile; and he grows still more and more incensed to see how he has been taken in by a complete stranger, and what an ignoble swindle that long, calm, sure-footed trot is; and next he notices that he is getting fagged, and that the coyote actually has to slacken speed a little to keep from running away from him and then that town dog is mad in earnest, and he begins to strain and weep and swear, and paw the sand higher than ever, and reach for the coyote with concentrated and desperate energy. This "spurt" finds him six feet behind the gliding enemy and two miles from his friends.

"And then, in the instant that a wild new hope is lighting up a wild new hope is lighting up his face the coyote turns and smiles blandly upon him once more, and seems to say: "Well, I shall have to tear myself away from you, bub—business is busi-ness and it will not do for me to be fooling along this way all day"— and forthwith there is a rushing sound, and the sudden splitting of a long crack through the atmosphere, and behold that dog is solitary and alone in the midst of a vast solitude.

"It makes his head swim. He stops and looks all around; climbs the nearest mound and gazes into the distance; shakes his head reflectively, and then, without a word he turns and jogs back to his train, and takes up a humble position under the hindmost wagon, and feels unspeakably mean, and looks ashamed, and hangs his tail at half-mast for a week. And for as much as year after that whenever there is a great hue and cry after a coyote that dog will merely glance in that direc-tion without any emotion, and apparently observe to himself: 'I believe I do not wish any of that pie.'

"The coyote seems to subsist almost wholly on the carcasses of oxen, mules and horses, and upon the windfalls of carrion, and occasional legacies of offal bequeathed to him by white men or Indians.

"He does not mind going a hundred miles to breakfast and a hundred and fifty to dinner, because he is sure to have three or four days between meals, and he can just as well be travelling and looking at the scenery as lying arund doing nothing and adding to the burden of his parents.

" We soon learned to recognize the sharp, vicious bark of the coyote as it came across the murky plain at night to disturb our dreams, and remembering his forlorn aspect and his hard fortune, made shift to wish him the blessed novelty of a long day's good luck and limitless larder the morrow."

To liquify honey

ALL honey granulates over a period of time, but honey from different flowers may granulate differently. It may turn out coarse, hard, or fine. The quality of the honey is unharmed, but it is often difficult or impossible to spread. It can easily be liquified by placing the con-tainer in warm water for a few hours. Do not use hot water as it may damage the honey's flavor, or melt the protective covering if in a wax container.

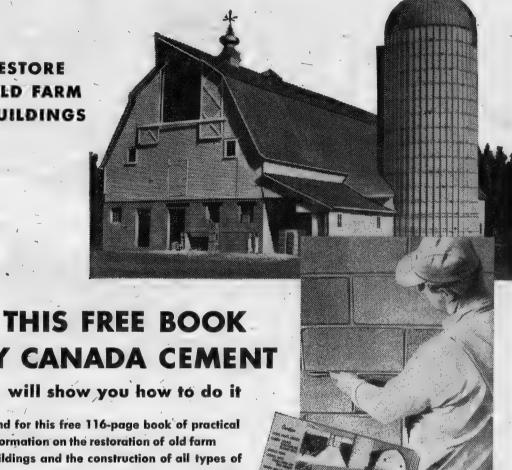


George, you know you're not supposed to play with the ani-

Preparing beaver pelts

FREE booklet can be obtain-A FREE booklet can be obtained, illustrating and describing the proper handling of beaver pelts, from the Alberta Department of Lands and Forests, Edmonton. Under authority of a resident trapping license (\$3.00) a farm, or ranch-land owner or tenant, may trap furbearing animals, including beaver in many instances on his er in many instances, on his land. The booklet is designed to assist trappers to realize higher profits from their efforts.





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300 3-Plow Tractor; diesel, gasoline, LPgas, distillate fuel; 4-speed, 12-speed triplrange and shuttle transmissions; standard 4-wheel, row-crop with single or dual wheels, adjustable front axie. 400 3+ Plow Tractor with Case-o-matic Drive; gasoline, LP-gas; 4 or 8 working ranges; standard 4-wheel, dual wheels, adjustable front axle.

3-4 Plow Tractor; gasoline, LP-gas engine; 4-speed, 12-speed tripl-range, shuttle transmissions; standard 4-wheel, row crop with single or dual wheels, adjustable front axle; complete hydraulics.

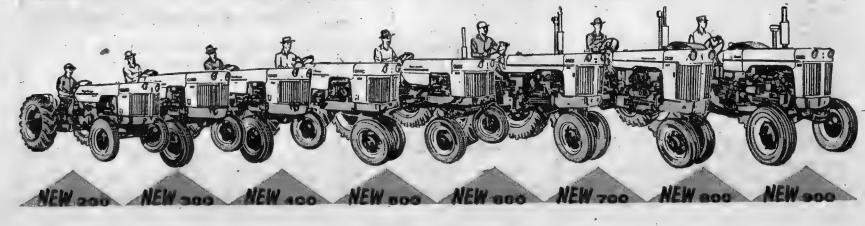
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700 '4-5 Plow Tractor; diesel, gasoline, LP-gas, distillate fuel; 8-speed dual-range transmission; standard 4-wheel, row crop with single or dual wheels, adjustable front axle; duo-control hydraulics and Eagle-Hitch.

800 5-Plow Tractor with Case-o-matic Drive; diesel, gasoline, LP-gas, distillate fuel; 8 power ranges; standard 4-wheel, row crop with single or dual front wheels, adjustable front axie.

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Student []

Milk tank trucks are here

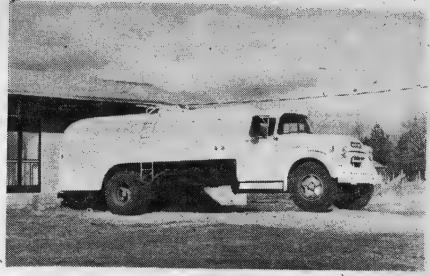
THE milk distribution business has come a long way since Cleopatra took her milk baths, or even since early in the century when milk was collected any old way and peddled on the town streets at so much a dipperful slopped from a five-

Today's clusters of milk cans sitting along country highways waiting to be trucked to the dairy will likely seem as anti-quated a method, to the rising generation, as the old ways seem to us.

Early pioneers who struggled to get a bewildered cow off a wind-jammer onto Canadian soil wouldn't believe the immensity and complexity of today's dairying industry if they could

Around 3,000,000 cows are milked in Canada to obtain the lake of milk needed to supply Canadian consumers every day. This consumption amounts annually to more than 17 billion pounds. A tank to hold this amount of milk would need to be 5 miles long, 100 feet wide and 100 feet deep.

Handling a volume such as this is big business. This vol-ume along with a trend towards bigger and bigger dairy herds has necessitated more practical equipment in the prompt, sani-tary and efficient handling of raw milk. Part of the evolution is the bulk handling of raw



At today's prices, each of these spanking white tank-trucks costs in the neighborhood of \$25,000.00. In spite of this expense, they should be common on Prairie highways in the future.

Bulk handling of milk, while quite common in many places where conditions are favorable to it, is fairly new in Alberta. It is only in the last couple of years that the first system was installed in Alberta, but since then 102 producers, or over 11% of the fluid milk quota holders have switched to bulk tanks.

The biggest advantages of bulk milk handling, says its boosters, is that it ensures bet-ter quality of milk. It eliminates milk or fat losses previously suffered and stops arguments about weights, butterfat tests and quality. The operation saves money, time and manpower for both farmer and dis-

The reasons why bulk tank change-over has not been more

farmer or distributor may have two systems operating, which of course is costly.

To make bulk tank handling efficient the distributor must have top co-operation from his milk suppliers. Prejudice and resistance to change, in many cases, has to be broken down. Equipment salesmen putting the pressure on the farmer for a sale often create ill-will and antagonize the farmer because he hasn't had enough time to plan for such a costly changeover.

Bulk pick-up tanks must be able to reach the dairyman easily. Muddy, or impassible roads, bad terrain and long distances between pick-ups often make this extremely difficult.

The better the roads are in a



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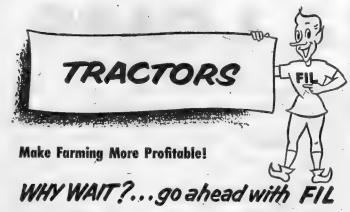
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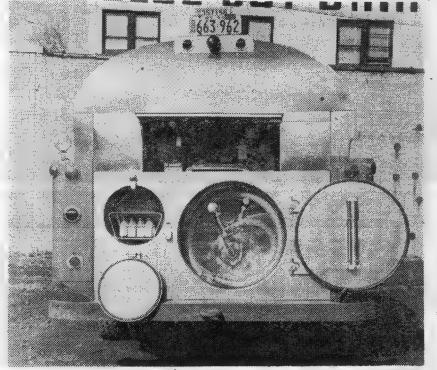




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This rear view shows the special equipment designed to handle the product with laboratory cleanliness.

rapid in Alberta, according to B. J. McBain, Supervisor of Farm Cost Study for the province, are numerous. The changeover is coming at a time when farm income is not in a favorable position. The initial cost of installing such a system quite expensive. It requires high-priced machinery and perhaps a new milk house. During the transition period the small

district, the closer the farms supplying milk are to a city, and the more numerous such farms the the easier bulk handling of milk can be implemented.

Bulk handling of milk in Western Canada though slow at first, say the men in the know, will eventually completely re-place the old system of collecting milk.

The trend towards bigger and

bigger production units whether some of us like it or not seems to be inevitable. In a Market Research Report the U.S. Department of Agriculture says of bulk milk handling:

"In areas where conditions are ripe for bulk handling of milk, farmer-to-plant, the increased farm costs will force some small-scale farmers to withdraw from the market or to greatly increase milk production." The report says: "Some of the adjustments may be painful. The prospect of loss of a fluid milk outlet or greatly increased hauling cost for producers who continue to handle milk in cans when other producers are installing bulk milk tanks may be as potent a factor in the spread of bulk handling on farms as savings in direct costs."

Probably in the not too distant future we will think nothing of tank cars of milk flashing by on a fast train, or of milk planes, if not zooming through the milky way, at least carrying milk cargoes by air.

Tips on silage

SILAGE has proven to have five advantages in northwest Saskatchewan, says Harry Lang, Tisdale, Sask., district agriculturalist representative.

Cattle found silage very palatable, he said, and silage had the highest vitamin A content of any roughage. It acted as a good laxative for cattle and the animals were less subject to bloat when eating it. In addition, silage has been a good supplemental feed for dairy cattle.

Silage has won friends in northwest Saskatchewan, Harry Lang said, because it can be havested even in rainy weather. But it has disadvantages. If fed too heavily, silage produces disappointing gains on cattle. It contains almost no Vitamin D if cut and taken in immediately from the field for storage.

The sun's rays apparently are needed to inter-act with the plant nutrients after cutting since sun-cured hay is high in Vitamin D.

A third disadvantage mentioned is that weedy silage sometimes taints milk. Wild oats, however, make excellent silage and their seeds are destroyed in the heating pack.

Mr. Lang said silage could be fed once a day along with dry feed. Good silage is as good as good grass-alfalfa hay. In northeast Saskatchewan nsilage was superior to most hays in the area. The Ag. Rep. cautioned against feeding mouldy silage to sheep and horses. Unlike cattle, their stomachs are not able to handle much mouldy silage.

Cheese consumption

CANADIANS are the world's 12th best cheese consumers, and at the beginning of the year we had a surplus of 12 million lbs. 9 million pounds of foreign cheese, which is becoming increasingly popular, were imported.

Meet for mastitis talks

CONTROL of mastitis, a dairy cattle disease that costs the continent perhaps \$300 million yearly, was discussed by top U.S.A. veterinary, farm and dairy experts in a two-day meeting held in Chicago recently.

The meeting, called the Mastitis Control Workshop, was sponsored by Jensen-Salsbery Laboratories, Inc., Kansas City. The company plans to introduce a new method to prevent and control the inflammation of cattle udders caused by the disease.

Between 200 and 300 persons attended the symposium, according to Dr. Vladimir Dvorkovitz, the company's vice-president for the production and research.

"Mastitis is not just a farm problem," he said. "It affects the health and well-being of every citizen. The conference discussed how the disease causes dairy losses which raise the price of milk. In addition, it discussed recent actions of the Food and Drug Administration concerning the use of penicillin to treat mastitis."

Dvorkovitz pointed to U.S. Department of Agriculture figures which report an annual milk loss of \$175,546,000 because of mastitis. Another \$50,258,000 is lost through cattle deaths, while \$25,000,000 is spent on treatment of diseased animals.

Most of the symposiums program was devoted to outlining a new control method to be supervised by the country's 10,000 veterinarians. These professional people, Dvorkovitz said, are the only ones qualified to diagnose and treat the disease.



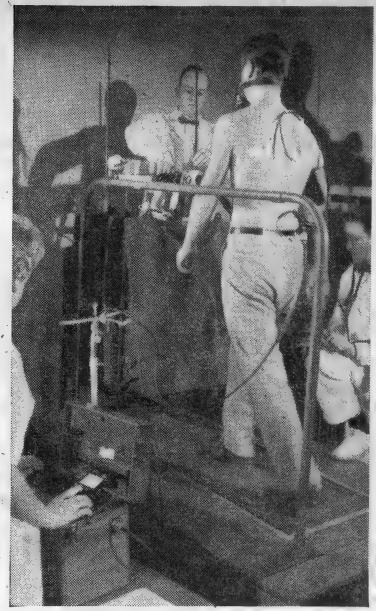


Photo: research test to determine the work capacity of people with impaired hearts.

Life Insurance aids Heart Foundation

Many people are making good recoveries from severe heart attacks. New advances in medical science and surgery are saving their lives. However, many more lives may be saved if, through research, the causes of heart disease can be determined.

Research of this nature is a long range project. It requires highly trained workers and the most modern equipment. These cost money.

Last year, with timely financial assistance from the Life Insurance Companies, the National Heart Foundation of Canada began to correlate and step up the tempo of research into the causes of heart disease.

This is just one of many ways in which the Life Insurance Companies in Canada are encouraging medical research that will help Canadians live longer and more happily.

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Remote Alberta sick served by special nurses



Ubiquitous black satchel in hand, Mrs. Faulkner approaches a farm home in the Breton district to conduct a routine check of pre-school-age children and administer to adults in the household. All nursing services, apart from emergency and minor treatments, are free.

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The nurses are employed by Department the Public of Health. Each is trained to administer all types of emergency treatment, a broad range of preventative medicine, sanitation programs, and prenatal and postnatal care of mothers and infants. Periodic examinations of school age and pre-school age children are also conducted.

Customary arrangements are

for the community to provide the nurse's residence and trans-Drugs, medicines and clinical apparatus are provided by the Department. The nurse's home generally serves as office and treatment centre as well as living quarters. Services and medications are free to old age pensioners and others receiving similar financial aid. A nominal charge is made to persons in better circumstances.

Typical of the hardy and selfless nurses thus engaged is Mrs. Margaret Faulkner, of the Breton district 75 miles southwest of Edmonton. The population of the district for which she is responsible is about 1,000 persons. Recent oil developments brought a heavy influx of transient and semi-permanent workers to the Breton district. Many brought their families; living in trailer homes. Occasional oil-field accidents and inadequate sanitation facilities have drastically increased nursing responsibilities.

Under various preventive programs, Mrs. Faulkner carries out an average of 300 immunization injections per month. During a concerted program against typhoid fever and poliomyelitis last spring she undertook a total of 1,586 immunizations in May and 1,204 in April. The work was carried on in her office and during visits to schools and homes.

One day she may be checking school pupils for the presence of dental caries and abnormal tonsils, or for defective hearing and eyesight. The next day may be given over to a "well baby" and immunization clinic at some central location. On the third day she may make the rounds of old age pensioners, dispensing prescribed drugs and medicines or making routine health checks. As an example, one pensioner in her district must have Vitamin B12 injections twice a week. Perhaps the entire fol-



WELL PUMP

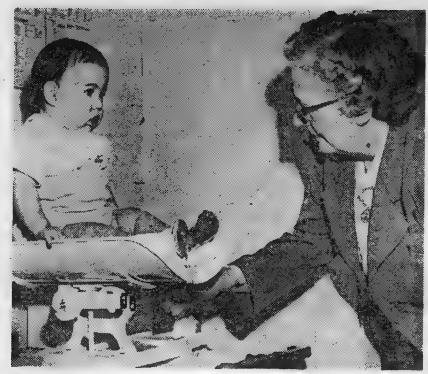
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Preventive health programs among school children take up a good portion of municipal health nurse's time. Mrs. Faulkner is shown examining the throat of a youngster in a grade one class-room. Average rate of immunizations under various preventive programs is 300 per month, on an annual basis.



A regular day in the office requires Mrs. Faulkner to engage in many types of nursing activities. Here she checks weight of an eight-monthold boy after examining his throat for swollen tonsils. The throat was fine and so was the weight — nearly 20 pounds. Mrs. Faulkner endeavours to divide weekly time equally between school visits, home calls and office reception, two days of each.

lowing day-will be spent in the office where nearby residents can come for special treatment, for examination, or simply for advice on health problems.

It is often the unexpected that places strain on the overall schedule of a municipal health nurse. One cold night early this winter there came an imperative knocking at Mrs. Faulkner's front door. Several local residents bearing four injured teenagers of the district were seeking her help. The car in which the group were riding had overturned on icy roads. Within minutes the tiny office and reception room took on the bustling air of a hospital emergency room.

Mrs. Faulkner treated all for

Two of the patients were suspected of having sustained ininjuries. ternal: Full " - bodv splints were applied and the patients placed on stretchers. The group was taken to a city hospital, where examination disclosed that one of the accident victims had suffered a broken back. The body splint applied by Mrs. Faulkner had undoubtedly saved much pain for the patient and reduced the possibility of injury complications. Similar cases of emergency frequently arise through accidents on farms, in lumber and fishing camps, or in oilfield work throughout areas served by public health nurses. comforting presence of a highly trained nurse at such times eases the strain of suffering and shock, lacerations and bruises. anxiety, apart from minimizing



A 91-year-old pensioner living in the Hamlet of Breton is shown having a blood-pressure check. These senior citizens receive close, periodic attention from municipal nurses. Were it not for municipal health nurses, senior citizens living in remote sections of the province would have to travel many more miles to receive drugs and medical injections.

the danger of injury complica-

Municipal health nurses in Alberta are presently stationed at 17 points in unorganized areas. Five districts remain to be staffed when qualified nurses are available.

Together these nurses bring the advantages of modern health care to thousands of Alberta citizens who otherwise would have no ready access to regular professional aid.



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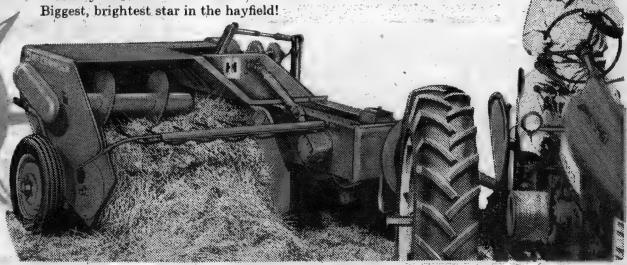
INTERNATIONAL TD-9 DIESEL CRA WLER. Move into a new, heavy-duty job range with a big acreage-handling TD-91 54.4 drawbar hp.

*Gasoline Models also available.

HERES YOUR BALER

OUT-BALES, OUT-VALUES THEM ALL! Compare tonnage (up to 13 tons an hour) and savings! You can't match the ALL-NEW McCormick No. 46. Never before such big capacity at such low cost! Don't deal until you see the McCormick 46 and find out first-hand why it is today's best baler buy. The only baler on the market that's better than a McCormick No. 45. Biggest, brightest star in the hayfield!

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- And many more prime features

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INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED, HAMILTON, ONTARIO



HARVESTER

Living with hoary cress

WORK conducted in southern Alberta during the past twelve years has given fairly conclusive evidence that it is possible to farm along with, instead of against, hoary cress. It should not be inferred that such a state of affairs is entirely desirable, but rather that the weed can be held in check on part of the farm while being eradicated from selected portions.

Hoary cress is classed as a persistent perennial weed. That the weed is persistent has been proved by carefully controlled tests by the Lethbridge Experimental Farm, wherein it took almost three full seasons to eradicate hoary cress by continuous cultural operations, which did not allow the underground storage organs to build up food reserves. The aggressiveness of hoary cress in cultivated land was demonstrated in 1957 when small cuttings transplanted to the fiield in April established colonies up to 15 feet in diameter within five months.

How is it possible to live with hoary cress? Do not allow the plants to form seed in cropyears, use a well-planned cropping system to include the growth of reasonably competitive crops alternating with well-handled fallows, do not use implements that will spread existing infestations, and use soil sterilants on small patches when first discovered.

Seed formation by hoary cress in grain crops can be prevented by the use of 2,4-D ester at 6 to 10 ounces acid equivalent per acre, applied at the least susceptible stage of crop growth

The cropping system should consist of alternate fallow and cropping with wheat, barley, or fall rye. Fallow operations should be done at reasonably frequent intervals so that a minimum build-up of food reserves is allowed and that weed colonies are not allowed to increase in size.

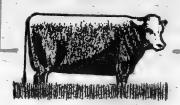
Spreading of infestations can be prevented by the use of disctype implements or with bladetype implements having a minimum number of standards or shanks.

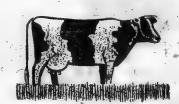
New and small patches can be eliminated by the application of such chemicals as sodium chlorate at $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, or monuron (CMU) at 3 ounces, per 100 square feet.

Farming with hoary cress is slightly less profitable than when no hoary cress is present. However, the measures outlined above will allow for returns from infested areas while still keeping the weed in check, and will permit the eradication of hoary cress on limited areas by the use of accepted chemical or cultural means. — (From Lethbridge Experimental Farm Weekly Letter).

ON PASTURES AND HAYLAND

FERTILIZER PAYS





When you use fertilizer you get faster, more vigorous growth on pasture acres... bigger, better yields from hayland . . . feed that is more palatable, rich in essential proteins and minerals!

Not so many years ago these were just theories, unproven because very little commercial fertilizer had ever been applied to

forage crops. Today, thanks to widespread field tests and successful applications on Prairie farms, leading agriculturists regard high analysis fertilizers as the key to livestock profits.

With Elephant Brand Fertilizers, you'll save on supplemental feed bills. Fertilized pasture is ready for grazing earlier in the Spring, carries more livestock per acre for a longer period. And your own hayland will supply all the feed you need for the winter months, too — Elephant Brand brings a bonus of extra tons from every acre!

But the profit story doesn't end here. Because fertilized forage is more palatable, livestock will eat more . . . and, because the forage is richer in essential protein and minerals, they get more nutrient value from the feed they eat. The result — big gains in meat and milk production!

See your local Elephant Brand agent. Let him help you get more profit from livestock with these high analysis Elephant Brand Fertilizers:

Elephant Brand

high analysis

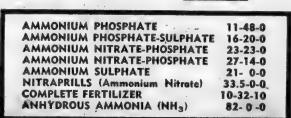
FERTILIZERS



Soler Offices:

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GET MORE FROM YOUR LAND WITH ELEPHANT BRAND

More and better feed

THE value of clovers with recommended fertilizers on the sulphur-deficient grey-wooded soils of Alberta has long been recognized, and it is well known that the results have been better yields. There is growing evidence new that such practices not only result in more feed, but in better feed.

Artificial insemination

ARTIFICIAL breeding on his A ranch last summer cost \$4.30 a cow with 90 per cent of the herd in calf following the first operation, John Minor, Abbey rancher, told an audience at the provincial livestock convention in Regina recently.

Mr. Minor said he believed his

decision to artificially breed his range cows was a sound one. It paid for bringing a technician from Guelph, Ontario, and se-man from Maine. But, he said, he doubted if artificial breeding would be economically feasible for a smaller herd.

Mr. Minor said he put a fence around two water holes, each hole being the only place where cattle could drink. Cattle were rounded up at the water holes and four driven at one time into a chute where the insemination operation was carried out, at six in the morning and again at six in the evening to make sure the cows were bred at least once.

Pregnancy tests done by a local veterinarian on 100 sample cows showed a high conception. The veterinarian said 90 of the cows were in calf, 85 heavily in calf, indicating early births. Of the 10 which did not conceive, four were abnormal and two possibly were in calf.

Reducing bloat

NEW weapon against the A dangers of bloat may have been forged by agricultural According to the scientists. Rutgers University animal husbandry department in the United States, bloat was reduced by an average of 76% in a series of experiments using an antibiotic added to the grain or salt ration. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration has accepted the use of Terramycin in the feed to ensure a daily dose for each animal.

Fish, fur and power dollars

MANITOBA'S commercial fish catch in 1957 was worth \$5,194,322, its fur crop \$5,390,-267 and hydro-electric produc-tion was valued at \$20,219,000.

Race for weather control

ARK TWAIN'S observation that "everyone talks about the weather, but nobody does anything about it", is today, strictly out of order.

Much is being done, by all the major powers, in the search for information about the causes of weather and in the study of weather control. And such research is being carried on in almost frantic haste.

Just recently the chief U.S. meteorologist warned: "If the Russians beat the west in learning to control the weather the results could be far more devastating than atomic warfare!

The price spread on meats

HE Calgary, plant manager of P. Burns & Co. has challenged the meat packing industry to do more in the way of educating consumers on the "wide but justified spread" between the price paid to the producer and the price paid by the consumer for the packaged product.

He described much of the criticism levelled at the industry as "mischievous" and added that "it gets tiresome to the point that packers are inclined to ig-nore it."

This, he felt, was a mistake. "People, he said, "are confused by spread between live prices and retail prices. They simply can't understand why they have to pay three to four times as much for the finished product as the farmer gets for a live steer."

Commenting on problems facing the industry, he said, products with heavy internal fat are being returned to the packers every day. Canadian consumers are becoming increasingly conscious of excess fat on meat. He urged that caution be exercised to avoid "over-finishing" for a better producer re-









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RESEARCHED, FLOCK TESTED AND PROVEN THRAM is inexpensive to use, saves money saves time Trade Mark (Pat. Pend.).

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L. KRUSHEL & SONS,

L. KRUSHEL & SONS. Manitoba





Maud Strike, of Shellbrook. Sask., sent in this picture of the repairs underway on the old bridge oyer the Shell River. First built in 1909 to accommodate the settlers north of the river, it has been repaired only twice. The narrow pathway of planking is supported by a steel frame.

Free swine booklet

TWO bulletins, Swine Nutrition and Swine Managesity of Saskatchewan, at Saskatoon; or from the Department of Agriculture, Regina, or any Agriculture Representative's office in the province.

Oat hulls for tooth decay

SMALL animals can't brush their teeth, but their tooth decay can be cut by 50% if the advice of some Wisconsin workers is correct. They suggest the feeding of finely ground oat hulls, which they claim contain chemicals that slow the growth of decay forming bacteria in the animal's mouth. Grinding the hulls increased the degree of protection, and small amounts were just as effective as large amounts.

More pork for 1958

THE Marketing Service of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa looking at the hog picture for 1958 estimated hog marketings for the first three months at 1,680,000 for all Can-ada, an increase of 16 per cent over the actual marketings for the same three months of 1957 of 1,445,566. The estimated increase for eastern Canada will be 12 per cent and for western Canada 22 per cent.

The forecast of hog marketings for the first six months of 1958 shows much the same pattern as for the three-month period, with the percentage changes remaining the same. For all Canada they are placed at 2,876,000 as against actual marketings in 1957 of 2,483,956. The marketings for eastern Canada are placed at 1,630.000 against 1,458,039 in 1957 and for western Canada 1,246,000 against 1,025,917. All provinces will show increased marketings except British Columbia which will be about the same as in 1957.

Weed control essential

3 32-

TO protect himself every farmer must fight his own battle against weeds. The work in-volved is considerable, but it pays off. This is the warning of the Experimental Farm at Swift Current.

Weeds have become so firmly established on some farms that they are overrunning the country. Efforts must be made to stop their spread. Unless a definite program is developed and mantained weeds will continue to thrive from seed, becoming more vigorous each year until they are apt, finally, to take over the land.

Weeds must be studied. How to recognize them, and how to practically control them, is es-Numerous agencies sential. are equipped (and anxious) to assist in weed control projects. The Agricultural Representative Services, the Experimental ment, which are a valuable ad- Farms Service, and the univerdition to any swine producer's sities are but a few of the organ-kit are available, in Saskatche- izations ready to help those who wan, free of charge from the want to help themselves in the Extension Department Univer- desire to rid their land of weeds.



For for or near — SAVE UP TO \$15.00 Send name, address, age for Free Eye Tester. Latest Style. Agents Catalogue and full information.

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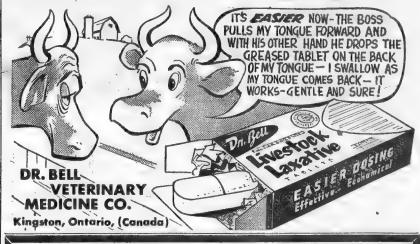
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MODERN HATCHERIES,
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constipation colds. flu gall-bladder gall-bladder lumbago and associated chronic conditions by

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nervousness sinusitis

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Complete X-Ray and Laboratory Facilities. Write for free literature.



Crossword Puzzle

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15 Kind of		New York
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20 Common-		Iowa
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22 To harden	78	Black-
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28 Danger		expiation
29 Teutonic		Sleeping
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30 Symbol for		half man
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31 More ex-		notice
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34 Greek	0.	(abbr.)
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36 Emmet	89	Auto
37 Harmed	~	operators
40 Russian•	93	Fish
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44 Student with	96	Animal (pl.)
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45 Locations		Vigorous
47 Occupied	103	Electrified
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48 Reduce in		Sober
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49 Bounder 52 A whale	106	Exists
52 A whale		Military
55 Through		school
56 Prefix:		students
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57 Man's name	110	Spanish
60 Among		for "yes"
62 Small parts		Football
- left over		nosition

60 Among 62 Small parts left over

Artificial

position (abbr.) 112 Swedish

Nightingale

	mark (br.)
117	Rip
119	Deposit
120	Land
	measure
121	Number
122	Listing per-
	sons called
	as jurors
124	Beast of
	burden
125	
	Fillets worn around hair
127	Obscure
128	Short
120	jackets
130	
133	Very large
100	number
136	Lathering
140	
141	Color
142	Halt
	Elementary
133	textbook
145	Symbol for
173	iridium
146	Symbol for
140	thodium
147	
141	Genus of S. African
	garter
140	snakes
149	Interjection
4 = 0	of surprise
150	Hawailan
180	hawk
152	Lower case
4 # 0	(abbr.)
153	State
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154	White linen cloth worn
	cioth worn
	about neck
	by priest
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152	Social
4.00	outcast
159	Having
	overhanging
	roof edges

115 Punctuation mark (pl.)

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5	moon Chinese
<i>(10)</i>	Communist leader
6	Wild buffalo of India
7	Prefix: down
8	Sharp and
9	Virginia town, Bat- tle of Bull
•	tle of Bull Run fought near by
10	Meal
11 12	Concerning Brusque
13 14	Silkworm Not often
15 16	A hermit Corsair
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18	Provide a supply of
19	food for Winter
20	vehicles Bushy
32	clumps Symbol for
33 35	gold Ceremonies Correlative
	of either
30	Positive pole
39 41	Depart Sailing ship Scotch for
43	"John"
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51 53	Billiard shot
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99 Book of maps 100 Fortune

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58	To become	109	Forms into
	animated		Tabric
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	platform	114	Withered
63	Sound of		old woman
	a shot	115	
64	Prefix:		jacket for
	down		women
65	Peaceful	116	
68	Likes		pryingly
	better	118	Babylonian
70	Rodent		deity
71	Surmounts	120	One more
74	Child for		Hog
•	"mother"		Knotty
75	A warning		Not
	of danger	120	plentiful
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	car (pl.)		flavor
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	lis (var.)		pastry (pl.)
95	Thin cloth	148	Hawaiian
	with open		wreath
	MERKE	151	Native
97	Mine		metal.
	entrance	155	Preposition
98	Symbol for	158	New Zea-
	masurium		land native
99	Book of		fort
	maps f	160	Your
	Fortune		Eminence
	tellers		(abbr.)

Asia

Imports for exports

TAPAN imported more cotton last year than at any time in the last twenty years — 23% above 1956 and a total of 2,376,-000 bales.

British wheat production

NCREASED production of wheat by former heavy exporting countries is one of the reasons for the huge North American surplus. Even, Bri-American surplus. Even, Britain, for instance, which raised about 61 millions bushels of wheat immediately preceding the war, now raises an average of around 102 million bushels. Of the former figure 27 million was used by millers while from was used by millers, while from the current average 51 million goes to milling.

Future pork compeition

F. BREIMYER, head of the livestock fats and oils section, U.S. Agricultural Marketing Service, told the Meat Packers' Council of Canada recently that the United States could become a potent factor in world pork trade by 1959.

Mr. Breimyer said present exports of U.S. pork amount to a little over one per cent of production, but would increase considerably if Vessicular Exanthema Disease can be stamped out in the U.S.

This authority, referring to the large production of feed crops estimated that the U.S. would need an additional 12,-000,000 pigs in 1958 to utilize such production.

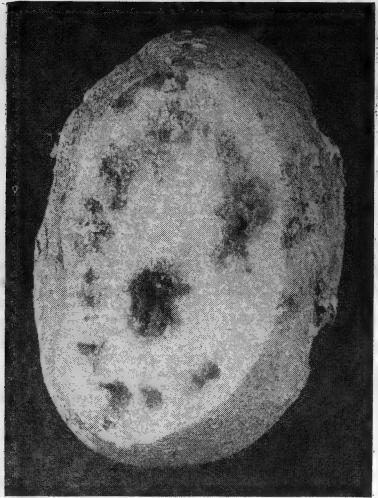
Proper use of chemicals

EXPERTS state that in the use of 2,4-D and MCP, two points are particularly important. First, farmers in many instances, are not applying enough chemical to obtain maximum control. Too often the harder-to-kill weeds are not properly considered, nor are allowances made for the stage of growth of the weed, or the weather conditions when spraying. Second, many farmers are spraying too late in the season. In some cases the effect of weeds has already reduced the crop possibilities before the spraying is done and it requires more chemical to kill weeds in their later stages of growth. "Get them early, and hit them hard," they say, should be the motto in chemical weed control.



rational 162 Wild animal 163 Rub out

164 Antlered



There isn't much of value left in this potato, infested with bacterial ringrot - possibly the most serious of all potato diseases. The dark areas show where the damage is greatest.

Potato ring rot serious disease

No method has yet been devised to eliminate the bacterial ring rot organism from potato seed, but according to the Canada Department of Agriculture, the disease can be prevented from spreading by the disinfection of all handling equipment and storage bins, and the use of certified or foundation seed.

Bacterial ring rot, an extremely infectious bacterial disease, is possibly the most serious of all potato diseases. Infection takes place through the seed piece, the only known way in which infection can occur. There is no evidence that the organism overwinters in the soil or can be spread by any insect. To a large degree the cutting knife is responsible for a high percentage of ring rot infection. As many as 50 to 100 potato sets may be contaminated by the knife following a cut through an infected tuber. For this reason the knife should be dipped in a disinfectant after each potato is cut.

Studies on the extent of disease transmission to potato sets from contaminated bags, indicates that from three to six per cent of ring rot infection comes from this source. This can be eliminated through the use of fumigants and heat treatments.

Over the past three years, research has shown that certain newer type disinfectants are much more effective than older conventional types such as formalin or copper sulphate. These newer materials penetrate more rapidly through jute strands of potato bags and into cracks and splinters of storage rooms. Most of these materials such as Teramine, San-o-fec 25 and Ocean 101 are reasonably priced and readily available.

The development of resistant varieties is the obvious solution to the ring rot problem and for several years now research on this aspect of control has been done in both Canada and the United States. The variety Teton, developed a few years ago, and the Merrimac variety, a reintroduction from the United States, both show some resistance to the organism. Unfortunately these varieties are not completely immune to ring rot and therefore present a certain hazard as symptomless carriers of the disease.

If you are within driving distance of Fergus, drop in and have a look at our latest importation of fifteen registered Landrace Swine from Sir Winston Churchill's dispersal sale. The highest-priced sow and litter sold at the sale for \$3,600.00 and this sow and litter cost us over \$6,500.00, landed in Fergus. This kind of breeding stock enables us to continue to supply top quality Landrace to supply top quality Landrace to our Canadian and American customers. Offering weanlings, 4-months-old, 6-months-old sows and boars, guaranteed in-pig gilts and sows, serviceable boars. Catalogue.

FERGUS LANDRACE SWINE **FARM**

FERGUS ONTARIO

How to move dirt

OLD-TIME farmers who did the excavating work on their farms and their road building with a team of horses and a scrapper, or with four horses and a fresno must marvel at the manner in which dirt is handled

This winter in Utah 2,138,000 pounds of explosives were discharged in a 300-foot cliff, the charges having been set 2,600 feet into the cliff. The object was to obtain material for a causeway being built across Great Salt Lake.

Engineers estimate that 3,-600,000 cubic yards of dirt and rock was loosened by the blast. This is a pile of dirt almost 1,000 feet wide, 1,000 feet long and 100 feet high.

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TILLER DISCS FITS Alloy One-Way Discs 22"

Massey---Harris 509 & 22,

Deere Wide level

Cockshutt IHC i discer Ford

Reg. Price \$14.80

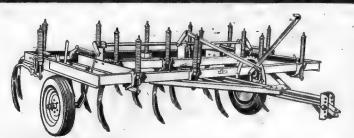
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24-GAUGE — Ribbed or Corrugated heet Size Price per Shee \$2,44 33½" width sheets cover 32"
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BETTER ANTIBIOTIC ACTION

—Contains Procaine Penicillin,
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Vegetables like these, that grow on the prairies today, have a history as old as man, himself. These splendid squash, pumpkins, marrow, citron and cucumbers were grown in a garden at Red Deer.

History of vegetables by Kerry Wood

W the garden white. I have walked around the frozen expanse, wondering where the corn should be planted when spring comes and debating about trying a new kind of squash in the bare space back of the apples trees. Should I dig up one of the two rows of rhubarb, replacing it with an asparagus bed? Toes tingle and fingers get numb, so I come indoors to drool over the colorful seed catalogues and do my gardening in the weedless realms of the imagination.

By means of that magic carpet, I go exploring away from cold Canada to the sunny shores of the Mediterranean. There the plump cabbages grew wild and unrecognized three thousand years ago. Some histories claim that Romans discovered the food value of cabbages, then carried the plant and seeds northward when they invaded Europe. In France and Ger-Europe. In France and Germany, Poland and Russia the cabbage was hailed as a wonderful thing; they ate it cooked and raw, boiled and stewed, made cabbage soup, wrapped meat in its leaves for flavour-

WINTER lingers on, keeping ing, and even concocted a cabbage wine that must have re-sembled sour kraut juice in flavour.

> The fertile slopes of the fabled Mediterranean was the home base of many of our common yegetables, so we can bask there in sunshine and recall that onions grew wild on grass-lands near the blue sea. Onions grow wild in most parts of the world: Indians used a small wild onion to season their food here in Western Canada. Back in history, the first use of onions was for medicinal purposes; even today many of us believe that a raw onion sandwich is meritorious for soothing a sore throat. Throughout the Holy lands, garlic was once fed to slaves to keep them healthy; garlic cloves are still advertised today as a remedy for many human ailments. Garlic was also used as an external antiseptic, as well as a health food. Then someone discovered that garlic and other onions added piquant flavour to salads and meat. The conquering Romans broadcast that idea too.

> Greeks first used asparagus and parsley and celery.

grew wild in their country, all were first used for something other than food. Asparagus was considered a remedy for beestings, parsley was a ceremonial wreath on display at funerals, celery was employed as a stimulant by young dandies. Greeks were the first to make use of turnips, another wild plant of the Mediterranean. They saw rabbits nibbling on the tender leaves and copied the animals, hence turnips were first eaten as salad greens before humans tried munching on the golden roots. Nowadays, turnips have a Swedish nickname among Canadians, though Scottish folk insist on shortening the original word and calling them Neeps.

In seed catalogue pages the radishes glow rosy red and cleanly white, so off we go to China where this vegetable had its origin. Chinese pickle the bulk of their radish crop to preserve the vegetables after they come into their brief prime. Japanese are also fond of radishes and grow a variety with a long, two-foot root. The clever Jap horticulturists improved on carrots, too. They have produced a monster carrot with a yard long root, a gigantic enlarge-ment of the pale, puny original carrot which grew in Asia Minor. This crunchy vegetable, so often featured by cafe cooks, was first eaten as a sure cure for stomach cramps!

Turn the catalogue page and come to corn, a product of Central America. Corn is really an over-developed grass with a huge seed-head. Indians called it maize, and it spread north and south of its Central American homeland long before the white man's coming. Corn was cultivated by many of Canada's Indians; so were squash, pump-kins, and beans. Beans are thought to have originated in what is now Mexico, but they soon became the mainstay of Indian diet all over the two continents. It comes as a surprise to realize that the nomadic horse-Indians of the Blackfoot tribe were once an agricultural people, their home range somewhere south of Lake Winnipeg where they grew these native vegetables of pumpkin and squash, beans and corn. David

BUY THE BEST. **BUY WITH CONFIDENCE**

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Place your orders with your local Pool elevator agent.

Ask your Pool agent how you can pay for your seed purchases through overquota deliveries.

Thompson found the now extinct Mandan Indians growing all these vegetables outside their walled villages on the banks of the upper Missouri back in 1798.

Another New World vegetable has become the world's most important food vegetable, the potato. Originally it was called the Pa-ta-ta by Chilean Indians, where the tubers grew wild and were dug as food and finally cultivated. Potatoes spread throughout temperate zones of the two Americas. It was from the early Virginia settlements that Englishmen carried the potato back to the Old World. Some say Walter Raleigh should get credit for this, others claim that Sir John Hawkins deserves the fame. In very short order the potato was hailed as a marvelous food vegetable and spread throughout Europe, where it became the mainstay of poor people's diet.

Another poor man's dish was the pea, whose homeland was India and Afghanistan. There the seeds were dried in the sun, pounded into meal, and cooked as a porridge or soup that was both nourishing and tasty. Peas have such an ancient use among humans that they were pictured in some of the earliest cavemen drawings.

Small boys hate spinach—so do some of their fathers! This green vegetable hails from old now Iran; Persians Persia, were the first to eat wild lettuce too. Persia also gave the world the first cultivated muskmelons, and we believe that the peach was originally cultivated in that ancient land. The better known red and juicy water-melon grows wild in African valleys far up the Nile. For centuriès, watermelons have been an important source of both food and water for humans and animals in desert countries, where the seeds are saved and roasted as a confection and the thick rinds made into a palatable pickle.

Thus we've travelled to the Mediterranean, to China and Japan, Africa, South America, and Mexico in quest of vegetable histories. But a glance out the window brings us back to Canada, to the snow-covered garden here in Alberta. With an impatient sigh, I go back to those annual weedless dreams fostered by the colorful catalogues.

Coumarin-free sweet clover

IT was reported last fall from the Forage Crops Lab. of the Canada Department of Agriculture in Saskatoon, that a variety of coumarin-free sweet clover has been developed. It was said the new variety, tweny years in the development, would soon be named and licensed.

Coumarin, a bitter tasting substance peculiar to sweet clover, is harmless to livestock in its original form, but when sweet clover is improperly cured as hay or silage, the compound undergoes a chemical change and is transformed into what is known as dicumarol. Even at relatively low feeding rates dicumarol is toxic to warm blooded animals. It destroys the clotting ability of the blood and death may result from internal or external bleeding. Although this condition is not usually widespread a number of cattle may be stricken at the same time, causing severe losses to individual farmers.

Too many wild oats

WESTERN Canada's number one weed enemy is still wild oats. No chemical, to date, has been found which will control this weed on land to be cropped with grains. Delayed seeding is still the best control. That a successful control program is fast becoming necessary is evident from the fact that there are up to 70 bushels of wild oat seed per acre in some soils.

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Sarcopfic in pigs

UNFORTUNATELY, says Dr. H. N. Vance, Alberta Veterinary Pathologist, the term "mangy looking bunch" can be applied all too accurately to many Alberta pigs. The incidence of swine sarcoptic in pigs submitted to the Alberta Laboratory is very high

A tiny mite, invisible to the eye, causes the condition, he explains. Its burrowing activities in the skin produce itchiness and discomfort which results in low feed intake and conversion. Symptoms are a thickening of skin behind the ears, on the back, neck and head. Flakes and scales also develop partly from the vigorous scratching of the pig. Microscopic examination is the only certain way to identify the condition and a veterinarian should be consulted if sarcoptic is suspected.

Gateway rejected

GATEWAY variety of barley has been turned down as a Malting Co., Canada's largest maltsters. A letter to Alberta grain handling organizations recently stated:

"After three years of testing including two years of plant scale testing, it has been determined that the extract in Gateway barley is much lower than Olli barley for malting purposes.

In the meantime we must recognize Olli barley as the most suitable malting barley grown in Alberta."

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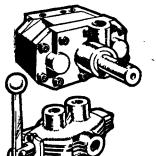
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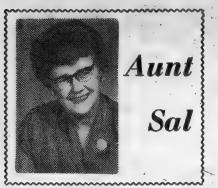
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CALGARY ALBERTA



We like to think you get some help,

Confiding problems with a friend;

And so I'll try my very best, A little help to lend.

I HOPE YOU WON'T THINK
I'm scolding you when I remind you that no matter how often you write the word,
"hurry or urgent" on the envelopes of your letters I can't promise to do so. Honestly it would take a person working 24 hours per day to handle the number of letters that come my way, and I can just take care of a small number each day, and let the rest go for a later date. Whether it seems so or not, I assure you I do my very best, and that is all anyone can do. So, please, try to possess your souls with patience. I'll try to furnish answers as briefly and concisely as I can this month in

order to crowd in as many as I ber seeing on ocquointonce fix can.

.: How can I wash small rag rugs to make them stiffer?—(Mrs. E. A., Quilchena, B.C.)

A.: Make up a stiff laundry starch and add it to the last rinse water and then hang the rugs sopping wet on the clothesline.

Q.: When baking pie shells they so often shrink and pucker.

A: They won't if you don't pull the dough when inserting in the pie pan and if you prick the shell with a fork or insert a second pan same size into the shell form.

Q.: Please tell me if there is a way one can dye Panama leather shoes, also a Panama plastic bag. — (Mrs. N., North Battleford).

A.: I wouldn't try this at home, but almost any good shoemaker can handle the shoe job, but I doubt if they could do the plastic bag.

Q.: Where can one purchase salt that takes the hardness out of water that they use in hospitals?

A.: I think any standard drug store could furnish you with the the real article, or consult any large food store for there are so many new products on the market today.

Q.: When I was a child I remem-

ber seeing an acquaintance fix her flower pots with newspapers soaked in water and I think she used plaster of paris and glue.— (Mrs. H. H., Edmonton.)

A.: This is the recipe I have. Soak newspapers until they are a soft pulp then combine with ½ cup plaster of paris and ½ pint powdered lime, just leaving enough water to spread.

Q.: I would like the recipe for marrow butter, it is similar to apple butter and is delicious served on bread. — (Mrs. P. C., Cappon, Alta.)

A.: MARROW BUTTER

5 lbs. steamed marrow

4 lbs. sugar

1/2 lb. butter

Juice and grated rind of 3 lemons

Stir until boiling then let boil 10 minutes. Put in hot, sterile jars.

Q.: How long do you process cream for canning. I have done some for 20 minutes but it got too thick and curdy. — (Mrs. W. T. Airways, Alta.)

A.: Be sure to cool the milk or cream well first before canning and it is best done with a pressure cooker, then only allow 10 minute timing with ten-pound pressure.

Q.: Where can I obtain patterns for dressing dolls with milk filters, and where could I obtain pink ones?—(Mrs. C. L. A., Millarville.)

A.: I have had no experience with this handicraft, but think you could obtain both patterns and material at a stationery store or handicraft shop. (Readers' comments, please.)

Q.: I would like some help in canning salmon. I have tasted home canned fish and it was delicious. Oil and lemon were used, but I do not know how or how much. — (Mrs. W. H., Ceylon, Sask).)

CANNING SALMON

A.: Draw fish, then slowly pour on hot water, being careful not to break the skin which would cause loss of oil and fat. Scrape gently until skin is white and clean, wipe dry. Cut into large pieces and pack into clean jars to within 1 inch from top. Add 1 tsp. of salt to each quart jar, also 1 tblsp. olive or cooking oil, and 1 tsp. lemon juice. Screw on tops and process in hot water bath $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours or 90 minutes in pressure cooker with ten-lb. pressure.

Q.: How do you make the pastry for English pork pies. — (Mrs. J. A., Stonewall, Man.)

A.: I use same recipe for all



Here's an Idea ...

for those who like macaroni dishes — and who don't?

One of the most widely known foods in the world, macaroni is enjoyed in some form or other in parctically every country. From China in the 13th century to Italy, through Europe and the American continent, the popularity of macaroni products spread. Today North America has the largest macaroni industry and produces at least 150 different shapes.

This Creamy Macaroni Medley is made with Swiss cheese, and mushrooms and sherry give it added flavor.

CREAMY MACARONI MEDLEY

l quart milk

85-78

l medium-sized onion, thinly sliced

2 teaspoons salt

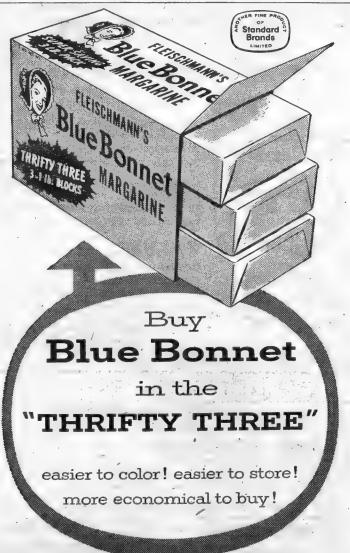
1 4-ounce can sliced mushrooms

2 cups ready-cut macaroni (8 ounces)

2 cups grated processed Swiss cheese (about ½ pound)

½ teaspoon paprika

Combine milk, onion, salt and undrained mushrooms; heat to boiling point. Add macaroni and cook over low heat, stirring occasionally, 35 minutes, or until macaroni is tender. Add cheese and cook stirring constantly until cheese is melted. Sprinkle with paprika and serve. Makes 4 - 6 servings.



Here is super-economy — plus real all-vegetable quality! Each pound is individually wrapped... color one pound at a time... the unused pounds stay fresh, perfectly protected, until needed.

my pastry which is 2 cups flour and almost one cup shortening. Do not overwork this too fine, just until the crumbs are the size of peas, then slowly add water until on mixing it makes a soft dough for rolling.

Q.: (Repeat.) In a recipe for condensed smoke that was included in a recipe for home-made sausage I want to ask where I can obtain this. (Many, many such requests.)

A.: (Several readers volunteered this information which I think is very timely). We use "essence of smoke" in place of condensed smoke, and find this most satisfactory for all hams, bacons, dried beef, fish and any meats that have to be kept for some time. This is obtainable at any standard drug store and the specific directions for its use are printed on the container.

Q.: I am trying in vain to find a pattern for a Siwash sweater which has a sheep on it. I have tried the best pattern houses, but cannot get one. — (Mrs. R. Lange, Box 101, Clairmont, Alta.)

A.: I am giving this woman's name and address in full so if you can help her out, write her first before sending her the pattern. Do not write to me!

Q.: (Repeat and repeat again.) What is papain? I understand it can be used to tenderize meat.

A.: (This letter came to me from Mr. N. F., who lives in Edmonton and is a retired pharmicist): "Papain is the juice from the papaw plant or tree and one of its properties in being able to tenderize meats. In commerce it comes as a dry, fine brownish powder, and should be available at any standard drug store. Papain water is made by soaking in cold, boiled water for 24 hours with occasional stirring, then strain and filter off the clear solution." (There I hope that writes finis to the question of papain.)

Q.: I wonder if any of your Scandinavian readers could supply me with a starter for Tete Melk. I will certainly refund the cost of mailing. Many confuse this culture with Yogurt, but it is very different as any true Scandinavian can tell you. — (Mrs. George Hatlen, Box 93, Strome, Alta.

A.: Anyone who can help out this lady, write her first before sending anything.

Q.: I have frequently seen mention made of doll's hospitals and did you know there was a very good one located in Calgary? — (Mrs. I. H. B., Calgary.)

A.: Yes, I have quoted this one in years past. It's address is: 324-24th Avenue S.W., Calgary.

Q.: Several years back I saw mention of a veteran's hospital that renovates used Christmas cards. I wonder could you give me the address for our Brownie pack is taking this on as a project.—(Mrs. P. H. W., Lethbridge.)

A.: From latest bulletin I find that this veteran organization has disbanded. I would advise you to contact one of the crippled children's hospitals, either in Calgary or Winnipeg, and find out if they have need of them.

Q.:Can you please give me a recipe for Danish pastry? — (Mrs. P. E., Denzil, Sask.)

DANISH PASTRY (BUTTERDEJG)

A.: I got this from a Danish woman but I'm too lazy to try it myself.

1 cup flour

1/2 cup butter

1/4 tsp. vinegar

1/4 cup cold water

Mix half of the butter with flour and add liquids as for ordinary pie crust. Rest the dough 20 minutes meanwhile softening the rest of butter with spoon. Flatten out dough, spread with butter ,fold and refold dough and again rest 30 minutes. Roll out and refold and rest 10 minutes. Keep repeating this process until butter particles have disappeared. Use as desired for tarts or pretzels, etc. Bake at 400 degrees F. and watch carefully.

Some questions that will appear in April issue are those from Mrs. F. C., Paddockwood, Sask.; Mrs. J. R., Rosemary, Alta.; Spicer, Charleswood, Man., and L. D., Mile 253, Alta., and Mrs. M. D., High Prairie, Alta.

NOTE: All question directed to Aunt Sai, in care of Farm and Ranch Review, Box 620, Calgary, Alberta, will appear in these columns.

Cow has rights

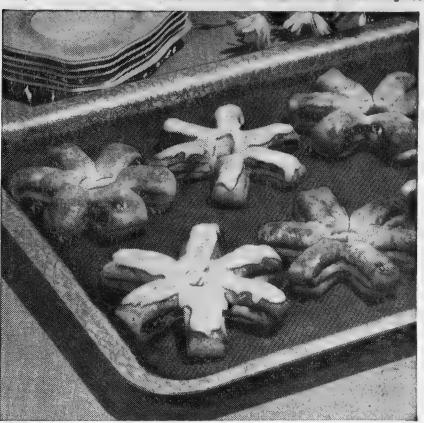
IN France the tradition of gallantry toward the fair sex has been sustained by a decision of the Supreme Court.

The court decided recently that a cow is quite within her rights when she kicks a veterinarian. The learned judges refused to grant any damages to a veterinarian who suffered a fractured skull while trying to administer an injection.

From time immemorial cows have enjoyed certain privileges, such as kicking over milk pails and batting unwary milkers with their tails. The right to retaliate against persons who stick needles into them is undoubtedly among these privileges. This privilege has now been enshrined in legal precedent.

Soybean record

883,000,000 bushels of soybeans were brought into the world last year; a large increase, due almost entirely to U.S. expansion, of 3% over the previous year.



Delightful Danish Pastry Stars

Made by a famous Danish pastry chef? Goodness, no! If you bake at home, you can create these dainty and delectable pastry treats right in your own cosy kitchen . . . they're that easy to make with Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast! Bake a batch of these scrumptious Danish Pastry Stars tomorrow. They're delicious!



DANISH PASTRY STARS

Measure into bowl

1/2 cup lukewarm water

Stir in

I teaspoon granulated sugar Sprinkle with contents of

> 1 envelope Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast

Let stand 10 minutes, THEN stir well. Meantime, sift together into bowl

2% cups once-sifted allpurpose flour

2 tablespoons granulated sugar 1/2 teaspoon sait

Shred on medium shredder

1/2 pound chilled butter or
margarine

and stir into flour mixture.
Beat well

1 egg

and stir in dissolved yeast.

Make a well in flour mixture and add yeast mixture; combine thoroughly.

Chill until firm, about 1 hour. Turn out dough on lightly-floured board or

canvas. Roll out dough to a 15×25 -inch rectangle; cut into fifteen 5-inch squares. Spread each square thinly with thick raspberry jam.

Fold 1/3 of square over, then over again.

Cut five slashes along one side of dough to within 1/3 inch of other side. Form into a circle, separating at slashes to form a 6-point star. Place pastries on cookie sheets; chill about 1/2 hour. Brush with slightly-beaten egg. Bake in a hot oven, 450°, until golden—7 to 10 minutes. When cold, spread stars, if desired, with following icina:

Combine 1 cup once-sifted icing sugar and 1/s teaspoon vanilla; mix in sufficient milk to make a stiff icing.

Yiel 15 pastries.

Yield—15 pastries.



ALWAYS ACTIVE, FAST RISING KEEPS FRESH FOR WEEKS NEEDS NO REFRIGERATION

Aunt Sal Suggests..

March often is a variable month, Now wind . . now sleet . . . now snow;

Your letters too bring in all kinds.

kinds,
About things you want to know.

TIS very true that the month of March is not too popular with people in western Canada. We never know what particular brand of weather to expect and we can just hope for the best, while expecting the worst. It is a different story in southern California for except for an infrequent earthquake or some such "act of God" they get accustomed to the climatic condition running on an even keel all year round.

And so the day that I visited Knott's berry farm the thermometer registered a very pleasant sunny 80 degrees, just ideal for a sight-seeing trip. It was in the office of an elderly doctor that I first heard about this farm that has really made a name for itself not only in its native state, but pretty much throughout the country ... even the world. This doctor having lived in Long Beach for some forty years could vividly recall seeing evidences of the small-scale begin-

nings of what has since grown into a gigantic enterprise, employing 750 people. It was almost four decades ago that the Knott family treked to southern California in their old model T Ford and rented a little farm and built a small shed and started to sell berries which grew on their land. Mrs. Knott made these boysenberries into pies and jams for passers-by.

The years since their arrival in 1920 is verily a sage of hard work, perseverance and determination, but, like a golden thread in the tapestry of their lives, ran a dream that some day they would not only "make a go" of it but really chalk up a real achievement . . . which they have certainly done. In 1934 "Mother Knott" added chicken dinners to the menus she prepared: she did the cooking and her daughters served. But it wasn't until the year 1946, after the war, when they had their whole family with them again that they really branched out on a larger scale. One son started what they call, "The Steak House," and another son assumed the duties of the Preserving Kitchen. We might add that the whole undertaking has been a



A friend took this snap of Aunt Sal with a couple of "friends" at Calico Ghost Town. In case you might think she is keeping pretty rough company, we hasten to say that her "friends" are a pair of life-size plaster figures depicting characters of the early West.

real family concern right down the line and seeing the Knotts were blessed with a large family of real go-getters who were not afraid of work they were bound to succeed.

The day we visited the Berry lay-out we were royally entertained at the Chicken Restaurant. It is a mammoth place with a capacity for seating 880 guests, while another 450 can find room in the Steak House.

The menu sounded very enticing and the food on arrival lived up to our anticipation. It was all well cooked with a homestyle flavour that is seldom found in an eating establishment of that size. And what was the menu?

FRIED CHICKEN DINNER boasted of the tender goldenbrown pieces, "done to a turn", and also: Cherry rhubarb sauce (as a fruit cocktail)

Salad
Mashed potatoes and gravy
Vegetables
Hot biscuit
Home-made berry jam
Home-made pickles
Tea, coffee or milk
Boysenberry pie.

Small wonder that we almost staggered away from the table!

But we had to get-a-moving for there was so much to see in the whole 40 acres which is dotted with many specialty shops of all kinds. And besides the Knott's farm they have included a ghost town — no less. But that is another story.

Seems that way back before the turn of the century when silver was demonetized and the silver mines shut down many towns that had enjoyed (?) a period of thriving activity became veritable ghost towns. Such a state of affairs took place in the erstwhile town of Calico. Throughout the years of their early residence in California, the Knott family had watched with sorrow the obliterating of this town by vandalism, arson and neglect. It wasn't until 1951 they were in a position to do anything tangible about it. In that year they bought the whole townsite and by slow, steady degrees they started restoring it and now it has become a real replica of a frontier town such as one can see in any movie depicting life in the wild and woolly west.

One feels one is being lifted bodily out of our modern day style of living when one walks down the wooden sidewalks and peers into the barber shop, the saloon and dance hall, even the jail where one can visit a sorry inmate Sad Eye Joe. One can ride in a covered wagon or in ye olde coach or drop into the little picturesque chapel by the lake. Throngs of visitors mostly tourists wander up and down the dusty streets and one hears much self conscious laughter and all seem to show they feel it is a good joke on themselves to suddenly find themselves in this environment of a long-ago day. Of course one has to buy post cards and souvenirs to send "back home" and for your convenience there is a real honestto-goodness post office located right there in Calico. And one has to have a picture taken on the bench in company with those colorful characters, Handsome Brady and Whiskey Jim. They look fearsome enough, but they're quite harmless being modeled of plaster of paris or some such material.

I'm sure that many of the reader-friends have visited Knott's berry farm and its accompanying Calico ghost town, but for you who haven't when or if you happen to be in southern California halfway between Los Angeles and Las Vegas, be sure and drive three miles off Highway No. 91 and there it is. So don't pass it up, or you'll regret it.

Bye bye for now . . . and every good wish. Aunt Sal.



Explains dozens of ways you can use lye to save yourself TIME, WORK, MONEY!



Here, at last, is a book on farm/home sanitation, prepared and written especially for the farmer.

Results of research at two leading Agricultural Colleges have been condensed and compiled to make-up this interesting book. It has been checked by more than 30 farm authorities.

Send for your copy right away.

STANDARD BRANDS LIMITED,
 I am interested in reading about the dozens of ways the use of lye can save me time, work and money. Please mail me a copy of your FREE 60-page, illustrated book.
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ADDRESS

Farm surpluses to vanish?

FARM suprluses, to farmers who can hold out, will likely be a thing of the past in the next few years. The problem then will be to supply enough food for the growing world popula-

The number of people on this earth has more than doubled in the last seventy years — 2,800,000 in the world today compared to 1,200,000 then. World population is increasing at the rate of 17% each decade as against 6% a century ago. The rate is expected to continue to increase.

Money from R.O.P. testing

RECORD of Performance testing could add some \$5,000,-000 to net income from Saskatchewan cattle sales in the next period of years, according to Erle Roger, livestock specialist with the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture.

Fruits of performance testing might well result in calves weighing more at weaning time. With half of Saskatchewan's annual marketing getting this increase, some 250.000 cattle would be affected. The total extra weight multiplied by 20 cents a pound would bring an additional \$2,000,000 receipts.

Plan now for turkey poults

EARLY placement of your turkey poult order will give the hatchery the opportunity of planning so that the necessary poults are available on the selected date.

The number of poults ordered should be based on the facilities available to handle them. Capacity of brooder houses are based on the number of square feet of floor space available. Poults ordered to arrive early in the season and which will require to be kept indoors for seven or eight weeks require at least one square foot of floor space per bird. Less space than this will suffice for the first four weeks if additional accommodation is available during the latter half of the brooding period. Consideration should also be given to the amount of range and equipment available during the

"He wants to pitch for us during his spare time.

weather of early winter.

The date selected for the poults to arrive will be based on the availability of satisfactory early season brooding equip-The time at which the ment nature birds are to be marketed will need to be taken into consideration.

Most farm flocks require from twenty-eight twenty-six to weeks to be ready for market.

Life insurance big business

THE increase in funds held for the future benefit of Canadian life insurance policyholders was about \$375,000,000.00 stated the President of the Canadian Life Insurance Officers' Association in a year-end state-ment. About \$5.3 billion dollars of new life insurance was issued last year, bringing the total of life insurance in Canada to 34½ billion dollars. Benefits paid amounted to around \$460,000, 000.00, about 63% of which went to living policyholders.

Check winter forage damage

THE Brandon Experimental Farm says that winter injury to adapted forage crops is expected to be severe this year. Normally adequate rainfall during the fall months, a reserve of soil moisture at freeze-up followed by an early cover of snow, are climatic features that satisfactorily protect stands of forage plants. However, when these conditions have not been met as has been the case this year up to the end of January, injury and actual killing can be expected.

Brome grass, a well adapted forage, is not prone to winter injury. However, at the Experimental Farm, Brandon, plants brought in to the greenhouse

growing season and the colder from the field in December, 1957, have developed poorly. All show considerable winter injury.

> Farmers are strongly advised to watch for winter injured hay and pasture stands this spring in order to avoid a shortage of hay land or pasture this summer. Replacement for lost forage acreage requires use of annuals for the coming season and reseeding of perennials for future requirements. For information regarding replacement of killed-out or badly damaged stands contact your nearest University, Experimental Farm or Agricultural Representative.

Profit from weed killing

TO combat weeds, Mr. John Bibo, of Magrath, Alta., obtained permission to cultivate both sides of his roadway. In addition to getting rid of the weeds, this was a paying opera-tion and might well be considered by many farmers. From the alfalfa planted on both sides of a ¼-mile stretch, Mr. Bibo derived about \$150.00 in crop the first year. Last year in spite of drouth conditions 60 bushels of barley and 7 or 8 tons of alfalfa was harvested from this road-

The Farm and Ranch Review is one of the best farm journals. It has real advertising appeal.

Farm aid in Mexico

EXICAN farm production MEXICAN tarm properties has improved considerably in the past three years.

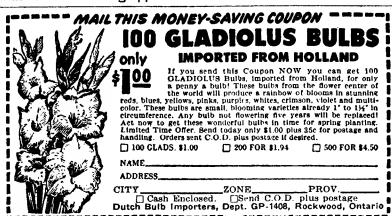
Governmental encouragement to farmers has brought about a higher output. The pace of irrigation works has been accelerated. Improved uses of cultivation are spreading, and of fertilizer and improved seed. The Government has guaranteed prices, and crop insurance has been introduced. In addition, generous credits have been made available to farmers through two Government banks.

Tractor vibration

A CCORDING to studies made continuing vibration caused by rough roads and land can have the following effects on truck and tractor drivers:

- 1. Sharpness of eye-sight may be impaired up to 20%.
- 2. Ability to perceive depth may be affected.
- 3. The ability to balance may be impaired.
- 4. The ability to track and keep constant foot pressure on a foot pedal may be effected.
- 5. Reaction time may be increased.

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Historic Poplar Point

Dear Sir :-

... I am a granddaughter of the late Samuel Bannerman of whom you wrote (in December article, "Historic Poplar Point").

... I would also like to to say that when I was a child, I was told a good many tales about the Indians, particularly the Sioux. At one time my grandmother had an old Sioux squaw by the name of Ponguay working for her, who was one of the participants in the scalping of 100 school children across the line. One of my aunts, Miss Florence Bannerman was always called Aunt Pondie by her nieces and nephews, being the nickname she was given as a child after the old Indian mentioned above.

It was a custom that when white people had Indians working for them, if they had children they took the surname of the family for whom they worked, and there were descendants of the Sioux Indians still living on the reservation at Portage La Prairie who go by the name of Bannerman—no actual relation.

Yours truly,
Margaret L. (Bannerman)
Foster,
Fort Garry, Manitoba.

Coyote's defender

Dear Sir :--

I am a subscriber to the Farm and Ranch Review and enjoy it very much. However, in your last issue you printed an article that I heartily disagree with. I am speaking in defence of the Coyote; an animal I feel has been unjustly accused of being a killer of livestock . . . at least not in the sense that he should be poisoned on a large scale.

The coyote is a very beneficial animal living on pests...I have lived in coyote country all my life; on farms and ranches; and have never seen them kill a calf or live solely on farm yards as some sources like to indicate. I've witnessed mass destruction of coyotes... and the appalling total of mice and rats that followed, Too many people overlook the many good points of the coyote, "Long may he live."

In regard to rabies, I believe other animals also act as carriers.

Yours truly, Wallace E. Sailer, Box 644, Medicine Hat, Alta.

Pine River bridge

Dear Sir:

I have just read the article in your paper, Feb., 1958, written by Elma Helgason: "Detour over the P.G.E. on the Alaska Highway." I enjoyed it very much as I have lived in this country for over 40 years.

I wish to correct your note at the end of the article where you say the traveller has to detour 300 miles by Peace River. This bridge over the Pine River did go out, but another one was soon constructed and the new bridge has been in use for some time.

Yours truly, W. M. Harper, Dawson Creek, B.C.

Socialist Triumph

Dear Sir :--

I read Mr. Wraight's letter and doubt very much if he knows what he's talking about. Surely the majority of the people would not vote for a party that built them no roads. As for Alberta's roads being better, I don't know and I think neither does Mr. Wraight. But if they can afford to give every family \$20, they ought to have very good roads.

About the high taxes so that the farmer cannot survive. A bit of wishful thinking on his part perhaps, but very untrue. "C.C.F. D.P.'s" is a new one on me. Mr. Wraight is probably the only one that calls them that.

Yours truly, Lenard Fehr, Great Deer, Sask.

CBC powers

Dear Sir:-

It is a pleasure to commend you for the good common sense of your down-to-earth editorials. In particular I was glad to see your "Where Does It End," regarding the CBC. Everything you say is true—and more!

We pay this near-monopoly good money to indoctrinate us, however subtly, toward socialism. This is cleverly done, almost painless! One fairly obvious method is the tendency to make news of whatever Mr. Coldwell says or does. This applies, too, with most personages of his political persuasion, and they are by no means all in the CCF party. CBC commentators in the main appear to be selected on a basis of sympathy with the political left. The United Nations and Foreign Aid are sacred cows which may not be criticized or questioned.

We are taxed to pay the CBC for propagandizing us into giving up much of our political sovereignty, so that we will have less to say about more taxation

for more foreign aid, more officials for more government departments, more controls, more centralization of power and with all, less real freedom.

Hit the CBC often and hard. Take a firm stand against this taxation for indoctrination.

> Yours truly, S. F. Noble, Nobleford, Alta.

Fair play

Dear Sir :-

I have read and taken your Farm and Ranch Review for many years — about 40 years to be exact. I have always enjoyed the letters and information I have received.

I was just wondering if Mr. Thornton might club with me and send a few crates of eggs to the Moon or Mars. They may be scarce of food there and give us a just price. We can't get it on this Earth it seems, unless we have different M.P.'s to manage the export markets . . . If the same money was spent on our market situation as on these space ships, etc., it might be more help to the world's problems. There's plenty of room on this earth for all the people living if it was made habitable. There are lots of people hungry who could use our wheat if it was made possible for them to get it . . . The earth was made beautiful and a second to the second t beautiful and it was the people who have spoiled it.

If we want it better, we'd better make it better.

Yours for fair play, Mrs. N. A. Fawcett, Castor, Alta.

Egg marketing

Dear Sir :--

I have read with interest the Editorial entitled "Somebody Lay an Egg" in your February issue.

The Egg Marketing Committee appreciates your interest in giving publicity to the very serious breakdown in the enumeration machinery, and the consequent vote which is completely unacceptable to Alberta poultrymen.

We regret, however, that there is a serious error in your editorial. The writer is quoted as saying, when reporting of the Annual Meeting of the A.F.A." stocks of ballots were left unattended beside ballot boxes at some places, for anyone to help himself." This is not a correct quotation, What I did say was that we have verified reports of supplies of REGISTRATION FORMS being on hand at the polls which were set up for the liquor plebiscite. These were not ballots. In order to get a ballot a poultry-man had to fill out one of these registrations forms, and mail it in (if he had less than 50 hens) or the enumerator had to fill it in and forward it to Edmonton (if the poultryman had 50 or

more laying hens). The ballots were then forwarded individually from Edmonton.

The point is that these forms should never have been at the polls at all. They were supposed to have been filled out by the enumerator or the poultryman when the enumerator called at the farm. In many cases no call was made, and the enumerator left the forms at the polls, hoping that the interested people might pick them up. It is, to say the least, a very slipshod arrangement.

One other quotation from the editorial, "If Mr. Harper's figures are correct, and he claims he can substantiate them..." We have conducted a careful survey through the F.U.A. locals. Here are the results: To date, 277 locals have reported, sending in 2,926 names. Over 25% of these members were entitled to vote, but did not get a ballot, while at the same time approximately 8,000 ballots were incorrectly sent out to people who were supposed to have 50 or more hens. Figures from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics indicated quite conclusively that these 8,000 flocks do not exist.

Yours truly, W. J. Harper, Chairman Alta. Egg Marketing Committee.

(Chairman Harper was certainly misquoted. Not ballots, but registration forms were left at the polls set up for the liquor plebiscite. A poultryman became eligible only after the form had been filled out, mailed to Edmonton and a ballot received by mail. The enumerators did not do their duty by merely leaving a stack of registration forms at the polls on voting day . . . Editor.)

Dear Sir:-

I like the editorials very much, however, I can't tell which side of the fence you are on. Politics have changed. The old policies have been used up. Now it seems that the Conservatives do what the Liberals accepted and what the C.C.F. thought up. So what's the difference as long as it is done.

The egg marketing board suggested is a mystery to me. You speak of us registering. Well, I didn't register. A farmer enumerating before the last vote on liquor asked me how many eggs I had, so he wrote it down. I thought it was for statistics.

I can't see in any paper, nor have I heard on the radio what the plan is. I voted "no" because I thought the Alberta Government was starting up another office to require more officials. I've written them since, asking what it is all about, but I've received no reply.

It seems crazy to me to expect people to vote without saying what for. It was this secrecy that made me suspicious.

Yours truly, J. M. Pine, Rat Lake, Ardmore, Alta.

Farm Rebel

Dear Sir :-

According to your editorial, A Farm Rebel" ... a lot of farmers must be lazy and inefficient, as about 80% of the farmers want an improvement. In spite of all their laziness they still manage to put out a tremendous surplus of almost every farm produce ...

But if it wasn't for a lot of farm women, who have to take the place of a hired man, there'd be a lot more farmers losing their homes. Is it any wonder why farmers want marketing boards and farm unions to protect themselves.

... As far as Mr. Smith goes, he maybe was a traitor to the farm industry in underselling 90% of the farmers. It is still better if one quits, instead of the other 90% having to on account of one.

Farmers organize that much more! It's your only hope, and don't listen to such trash as Farm Rebel.

Yours truly, G. Lauber, Breton, Alta.

(Reader Lauber missed the point. We suggest he read A Farm Rebel over once again.—Editor.)

Narrow-minded readers

Dear Sir:—

I don't agree with you wholly on egg marketing boards either, but I do wish some people would not be so narrow minded. Yours is a new angle not previously read by this reader, anywhere. What Canada needs is people with some different ideas.

We are all "Liberals" and that is not just my opinion either. Everyone is agreed on WHAT should be done. The only difference is HOW. Needless to say there are not even too many suggestions on that.

Too many of us have built a high board fence around ourselves and can't find the end of it to see the other fellow's side of the argument... It might be interesting to them to locate a knot hole now and then. I don't care how adverse an opinion is, I like to hear new opinions. Keep them coming!

The farmer needs a fairer deal but are marketing boards and compulsion the answer? I would terribly hate to see farmers in the position that I have seen laborers. Namely, a vote being taken on an issue and they were forced to vote against their own judgment because it would mean their job and their family's grub-stake or their own retirement pensions. I have witnessed that very thing, even though the vote was by secret ballot...

the vote was by secret ballot...
Let us quit sitting with
"Little Sorrow" among the thistles on the hill worrying about
what will happen. Life is a
challenge. The Lord meant it to
be so

Yours truly, Mrs. Myrtle Matson, Blue Ridge, Alta.

Stingy critic

Dear Sir:-

Since you've taken over, the paper is getting lousier and lousier.

I admire Mr. George E. Fawcett for his spunk in asking to discontinue his subscription, "and keep the change." However, I am rather stingy by nature and am not quite prepared for such drastic action. I want my money's worth. I can always start fires with it these frosty mornings, even if I refuse to read your asinine editorials.

All you free-enterprisers are afflicted with the same disease—hatred of change. You have nothing constructive to offer—no alternatives, but screech "compulsion" every time a constructive proposal is made.

Mike Taczynski, Gypsumville, Manitoba.

Compulsion not progress

Dear Sir:-

Your editorials are good! A pity that too many people think that socialism is a brand new and progressive movement. It is as old as the hills and has been discarded time and again.

Compulsion under socialism is just as abhorrent as compulsion under a dictator. In fact, socialism is more dangerous than a dictatorship inasmuch as a single dictator can be destroyed much more easily than a bunch of buck-passing people who call themselves "The State"...

what little freedom we have left, we are not reactionary, but in the forefront of real progress.

R. D. Symons, Hope Springs Ranch, Upper Cache Creek, Fort St. John, B.C.

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Our President ...REPORTS

ON THE LAST ANNUAL MEETING OF THE DAIRY FARMERS OF CANADA, QUEBEC CITY,

Our space in this paper does not permit a full report. Further than that, you likely will have seen some reports on this same meeting. However, some things accomplished at it are important enough to us farmers that they will bear repeating. And then it could be that previous notices of what had been accomplished at Quebec City had missed you.

Quebec is a historic city, and the convention hotel, the Chateau Frontenac, carries an equally interesting history and in itself is a most interesting convention location.

The attendance at this Annual Meeting was quite good, delegates coming from all parts of Canada. As the President of The Dairy Farmers of Canada was unavoidably absent, due to poor health, the Chair was taken by the Vice-President, Mr. W. B. Rettie, of Fergus, Ontario.

Our program consisted of commodity group meetings, that is like concentrated milk products, fluid milk division, cheese producers' division, cream producers division, etc. And then there were the open sessions where resolutions were discussed and selected speakers addressed those in attendance.

Notable speakers to the Convention:

Hon. Laurent Barre, Minister of Agriculture for Quebec.

Mr. F. J. Reynolds, President of The National Dariy Council, Ottawa.

Dr. J. A. Charlton, Parliamentary Assistant to the Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Mr. D. B. Goodwillie, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Dr. H. H. Hannan, President of Canadian Federation of Agriculture, Ottawa.

And now for a word on what the Convention accomplished. It passed resolutions on the following:

- 1. Suggested requirements to assure the producer of milk which is sold in bulk tank form that he would receive credit for all the milk that was in the tank.
- It suggested to the Canadian Government that it should provide financial support on cheese prices; in particular, offer assistance to cheese marketing boards.
- 3. Thanked the Canadian Government for its past efforts to stabilize the butter market and for the floor price of 58c a pound that has been effective for some years, but which legislation will expire on April 30, 1958. Then suggested to the same Government that the new floor price for butter be 64c effective May 1, 1958.
- 4. Suggested that there be import controls on butter and butter oil.
- 5. Thanked the Canadian Government for establishing a floor price of 17c a pound for spray process skim milk powder and 14c a pound for roller skim milk powder, and asked that this support plan be continued.
- 6. Suggested to the Canadian Government that it adopt a more realistic method of establishing prices for agricultural products with the production cost of these products as a base, rather than the previous program of leaning so heavily on retail prices as the final guide.

Now there was quite a bit more accomplished at this meeting but the above will possibly give you a brief outline of what was accomplished at this Convention.

Before closing I would like to say that all items passed at the Dairy Farmers of Canada were again reviewed at the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture which was held in Montreal in the week following the Dairy Farmers of Canada's Annual Meeting. We are pleased to say that the policy decisions arrived at the Dairy Farmers' meeting were passed on to the Government without any major change in any of them.

We would make one further statement and it is this: It is the feeling of the Dairy Farmers of Canada that all major governing parties in our country today are quite a bit more conscious of the necessity that agricultural products and production are deserving of much more Government consideration in guidance of production and support prices for these products than has been evidenced before this time. We believe this would be a condition irrespective of what political party is being charged with the rsponsibility for government.

J. A. WOOD, President, Central Alberta Dairy Pool.

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Alfalfa best in dry year

NDER dry conditions prevalent this year, the Experimental Farm at Lacombe, Alberta, says that alfalfa grass mixtures gave, in most cases, an extra cutting for hay, and in all cases substantial yield increases over pure grass stands. The advantages of including alfalfa in forage mixtures are well known, but the yield differences are not

usually so striking as those shown in 1957.

In a test seeded down in 1954. which included ten grass species and varieties grown alone and in mixture with alfalfa, only two of the pure species, big blue grass and green needle grass produced sufficient re-growth to warrant a second cutting. All grasses, with the exception of commericial brome, in mixture with alfalfa, gave a substantial second cutting composed primarily of alfalfa.

The year 1957 was characterized in central Alberta by very dry conditions; precipitation up until the end of July being 3.77 inches below the 49year average. The much greater yield of the mixtures can be explained on the basis that alfalfa, foraging deeply, was able to utilize moisture resources unavailable to the shallow-rooted grasses. Thus the value of alfalfa in increasing hay yields under dry conditions is clearly shown.

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IF YOU DON'T TELL IT — YOU CAN'T SELL IT

A single want ad in the Farm and Ranch Review will tell your story to A QUARTER-MILLION READERS!

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	g Classified Advertisement:	

No. of insertions Heading





Care needed for layers

FREQUENTLY production can be increased quickly by increasing the amount of hopper space and seeing that the hop-pers are well distributed in the pens. Approximately 40 feet of feeder space per 100 birds should be provided and the grills and reels adjusted to permit the hirds to set without effort. An birds to eat without effort. An additional two feet of hopper space per 100 birds is required for oyster shells. An adequate supply of this calcium bearing material is needed for both egg production and egg shell strength.

The need for a constant and fresh water supply can not be over-emphasized: four or five gallons of water per day is required for each 100 layers. Water containers should be cleaned each day. Keeping them elevated 10 - 12 inches from the floor will prevent the water from being contaminated with droppings or floor litter.

The amount of artificial lighting provided through the fall and winter months is important. With a 13 or 14-hour day, one 60-watt bulb, about seven feet above the floor, is required for each 100 square feet of floor space.

Do not neglect to check birds for body lice and the roosts for mites. Many times external parasites are the causative factor in production being 5 - 10 per cent lower than it should be. Roost paints are still an effec-

tive control, but two applications, spaced ten days apart, may be necessary. Malathion dust (4 per cent malathion) has been found to be quite effective against both lice and mites when applied at the rate of one pound per 20 square feet of floor

Money for not farming

FOR joining the "soil bank" and agreeing to take land out of production in the last crop season, 67 farms in the U.S. were paid more than \$50,000.00, according to U.S. News and World Report, using figures from the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture and the ten largest payments, the farms and the crops involved follow:

\$278,187.38 - Garvey Farms, Colby, Kans., wheat.

\$209,701.80 — Harris Ranches, Sahuarita, Ariz., cotton.

\$138,122.20 — Ray Flanagan, Red Top, Calif., cotton and rice.

\$135.107.45 — Tierra Prieta Ranch, Elroy, Ariz., cotton. \$128,442.88—Sutter Basin Corp. Ltd., Robbins, Calif., wheat,

rice. \$125,942.50 — Westlake Farms, Stratford, Calif., cotton. \$124,378.80 — Robert Pelletier,

Bakersfield, Calif., cotton. \$120,088.50 — J. H. Williams,

Natchitoches, La., cotton. \$127,200.00 — Crews Farm, Pecos, Texas, cotton. \$103,411.02 — Vista Del Llano,

Firebaugh, Calif., wheat.

Solution To Crossword Puzzle

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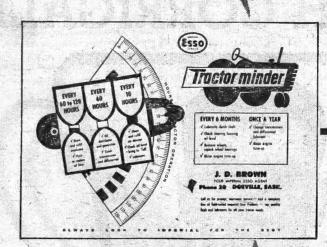


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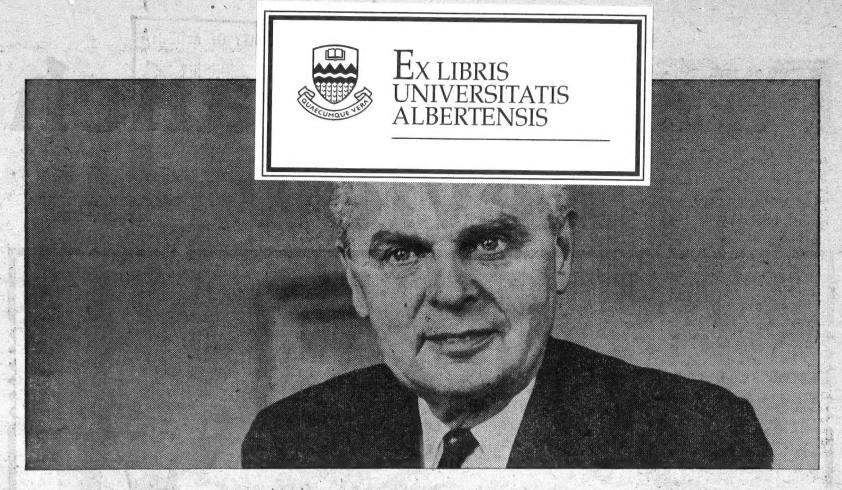
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ALWAYS LOOK TO IMPERIAL FOR THE BEST



"The views I have expressed over the years I hold today. These views have taken into consideration the needs of the farmer and have also had regard to the national interest, assuring that a great industry such as agriculture should be protected so far as it is possible to protect it...the course we have followed since we came into power is to try to give the farmer a new sense of independence and to give him the realization that this government and this parliament are trying to do something to assure that agriculture shall not be the poor orphan of Canada..."

Prime Minister John Diefenbaker, Speaking in the House of Commons, Jan. 24, 1958.

In MAY OF 1956, the Progressive Conservative Party presented to the farmers of Canada a National Agricultural Policy designed to place agriculture in its proper position in our national economy and to assure our farmers their fair share of the national income.

Since taking office, the Progressive Conservative Government of Prime Minister John Diefenbaker has taken many positive steps to implement that policy.

As promised, legislation has been passed (The Agriculture Stabilization Act) to meet the demands of farmers over the years for Guaranteed Prices determined annually in advance of each crop season and bearing a fair relation to the cost of production of each commodity. The Act names nine national products and provides for the support of any other commodities as required. These Guaranteed Prices (and any additional commodities to be included) will be determined in advance of each twelve-month period by a Stabilization Board which will have the advice of an Advisory Committee of farmers and representatives of farm organizations. The Act states clearly (Section 7, Sub-

"The Board shall, from time to time in accordance with this Act, take such action as is necessary to stabilize the prices of agricultural commodities at their respective prescribed prices, and shall take such action and make such

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recommendations as are necessary to ensure that the prescribed prices for an agricultural commodity in effect from time to time shall bear a fair relationship to the cost of production of such commodity."

The Act also provides for emergency mandatory floor prices in the event of national or world-wide general price decline. For the nine products (and any others which may be brought under the Act), this means that even under the most adverse world economic conditions, farm prices can never again fall below 80% of the 10-year moving average.

For the *first* time, a farmer may plan his program knowing the minimum price level during the production period and for the *first* time, he is assured of protection from sudden and drastic declines in prices.

As promised, the Government has provided for cash advances on farm stored western wheat.

As promised, the Government has appointed a Royal Commission which is now at work on the price spreads on farm products, a problem which has long given concern to our farmers.

As promised, the Prime Minister has recently announced that the Government will convene a national conference to map a national conservation policy. He pledged a continuing study of soil and water conservation and land use.

As promised, the Government is now moving

to extend and ease farm credit as such. The general easing of the credit situation has already benefited the Canadian farm economy.

As promised, action is being taken on the matter of crop insurance. The Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Douglas Harkness, has recently announced that this problem is being studied with a view to developing an adequate crop insurance plan in co-operation with the provinces.

As promised, assistance to meet freight costs of feed grains as a permanent policy is now under consideration by the Government.

In a number of immediately urgent situations, as promised, the Government has moved rapidly to establish import controls on skim milk powder, butter oil, fowl and turkeys.

As promised, the Conservative Government has taken active steps to dispose of our surplus products in world markets. More wheat and flour has been sold in the period August 1st, 1957, to January 1958 than in any comparable period in the last five years.

As promised, Trade Missions have visited various countries to bring about the sale of our agricultural products. The whole program is being energetically pursued.

As promised, all possible assistance is now being given to Producer Marketing Boards and Co-operatives in marketing their own products.

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The PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE PARTY OF CANADA

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